Supreme Court, U.S.
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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1997

ANTOINE M. SAACKS, JR.,
Petitioner,

v.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND JOSEPH ORTICKE IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHIEF OF POLICE,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEAL, FOURTH CIRCUIT, STATE OF LOUISIANA

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Prior to his termination, Deputy Chief Antoine Saacks, a classified civil servant, was a well-respected, decorated 28 year veteran of the New Orleans Police Department, who was serving by appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police. The unjust and unlawful termination of Petitioner's employment presents the following questions meriting review:

1. Considering that the deciding vote terminating Petitioner's employment was cast by a Commissioner engaged in lucrative employment as counsel for the City, was the Court of Appeal's decision affirming the denial of Petitioner's Motion to Recuse and the termination of his employment contrary to Amendments V and XIV of the United States Constitution; Louisiana Constitution Article I Section 2 and Article X Section 8; and numerous decisions of this Court?

2. Did the Court of Appeal's decision that the warrantless and suspicion-less search of Petitioner's office was legal contravene Amendments IV and XIV of the United States Constitution; Louisiana Constitution Article I Section 5, and numerous decisions of this Court?

3. Particularly considering that the search was conducted by law enforcement officials, was this a "special needs" case permitting a warrantless search?

4. Assuming that a warrant was not required, was the search unreasonable in its inception and its scope under this Court's decision in *O'Connor v. Ortega*,

480 U.S. 709, 107 S.Ct. 1492, 94 L.Ed.2d 714 (1987)?

5. Did New Orleans Police Department ASOP 48 permit or excuse the illegal search?

6. Considering that Saacks' alleged failure to submit Paid Detail/Outside Employment forms did not "impair the efficiency of the Department," and that failure to submit these forms was considered a minor offense, if any, does the Court of Appeal's decision that this alleged violation of ASOP 85 warranted the loss of Saacks' 28 year career contravene Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution and Louisiana Constitution Article X?

RULE 14(b) STATEMENT

All parties in the lower courts are listed in the caption of this case.

RULE 29.6 STATEMENT

Petitioner is an individual, and therefore there are no parent or subsidiary companies to be listed.

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

The following persons and entities have an interest in this suit:

1. Antoine M. Saacks, Jr., Petitioner.

2. The City of New Orleans, the New Orleans Police Department, and Joseph Orticke in his capacity as Chief of Police, Respondents.

3. Robert G. Harvey, Sr., Tamara Kluger Jacobson and Thomas Corrington, counsel for Petitioner Antoine M. Saacks, Jr.

4. Lee A. Archer, Of Counsel for Petitioner Antoine M. Saacks, Jr.

5. Ike Spears and Sonja M. Spears, counsel for Respondents City of New Orleans, the New Orleans Police Department, and Joseph Orticke in his capacity as Chief of Police.

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No. _____

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City of New Orleans, New Orleans Police Department, and Joseph Orticke in his capacity as Chief of Police,
Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner, Antoine M. Saacks, Jr., respectfully requests that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the Louisiana Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal in this case, discretionary review of which was denied by the Louisiana Supreme Court.

OPINIONS BELOW

The decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court denying review of the Court of Appeal's judgment (App. A-1) is reported at 693 So.2d 769. The Louisiana Court of Appeal's Opinion (App. A-2) is reported at 687 So.2d 432. The Decision of the New Orleans City Civil Service Commission (App. A-65) and the Reports of the Hearing Examiner (App. A-98 and A-141) are unreported.

JURISDICTION

The decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court denying review of the Court of Appeal's judgment was rendered on May 9, 1997. The jurisdiction of this Court is proper under 28

U.S.C. § 1257 and Rule 13.1 of the Rules of this Honorable Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Amendment IV
United States Constitution, Amendment V
United States Constitution, Amendment XIV
Louisiana Constitution, Article I § 2
Louisiana Constitution, Article I § 5
Louisiana Constitution, Article X § 8
Louisiana Code of Judicial Conduct
Louisiana State Civil Service Rule 13.32
New Orleans City Civil Service Rule 4.4
New Orleans City Civil Service Rule IX, Section 1
New Orleans Police Department ASOP 48
New Orleans Police Department ASOP 85

(See Appendix G for Text)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Prior to the termination of his employment, Deputy Chief Antoine Saacks, a classified civil servant, was a well respected 28 year veteran of the New Orleans Police Department. During his tenure, he rose rapidly through the ranks, and prior to the events at issue, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police by the Mayor of New Orleans.

Due to the low wages paid to New Orleans Police Officers, it was quite common, and accepted, for the officers to pursue outside business interests. Most of the lower ranking police officers worked private security details, and many of the high ranking officers, including Deputy Chief Saacks, were involved with coordinating the details. Deputy Chief Saacks and his partner, Lt. L.J. Canal, owned a business called Police Security Details, Inc. ("PSD") which coordinated security details for movie production companies filming in New Orleans. Other outside business interests were not uncommon, for example, Arnesta Taylor, the Chief of

Police during Saacks' tenure, owned a grocery store, and his successor Chief Orticke owned a washateria.

In addition to his interest in PSD, Deputy Chief Saacks owned an unprofitable interest in a local sports bar. Considering his future, Saacks decided to look at other business interests. Just prior to the legalization of gambling in Louisiana, Deputy Chief Saacks, with the knowledge and blessings of then Chief Arnesta Taylor and the Mayor of New Orleans, began negotiating with a Nevada company called United Gaming, Inc., which was interested in supplying video poker machines to Louisiana businesses.

Pursuant to an oral agreement between Saacks and United Gaming, a company called Video Services, Inc. was to be formed, in which Saacks would own a $1/6^{th}$ interest, and for which he would act as a security consultant. Saacks spent many long hours of his personal time in the effort to start the new company and garner business and contacts in Louisiana for the proposed company. However, United Gaming reneged on its agreement, and informed Saacks that he would not have an interest in Video Services Inc. After Saacks indicated that he would pursue litigation for breach of contract, the parties entered into settlement negotiations, pursuant to which Saacks accepted $325,000.00 in settlement of his claims.

Anthony Radosti, a political and personal enemy of Deputy Chief Saacks, who had thrice filed baseless complaints against Saacks, seized upon the negotiations with UGI and the settlement as a means to discredit Saacks. The Metropolitan Crime Commission ("MCC") a private watchdog organization, of which Radosti was a member, wrote a scathing letter castigating Deputy Chief Saacks for his involvement with the gambling industry, and sent copies to the Mayor, the City Council and the Chief of Police. In addition, the MCC called a press conference in which it publicized its accusations against Saacks, causing a public outcry. Saacks, in return, refuted these allegations, and

explained that he had permission and approval to carry on his activities from the Police Department and the Administration.

The MCC, through the media, succeeded in inflaming and outraging the public, many of whom were vehemently opposed to gambling. Unable to take the heat, the City Administration and the new Chief of Police, Chief Orticke, decided to sacrifice Deputy Chief Saacks to the wolves.

After receiving the complaint from the MCC, Chief Orticke suspended Saacks, and referred the matter for investigation to Director Peter Munster of the Office of Municipal Investigations ("OMI"). Well aware that Saacks had a signed Paid Detail/Outside Employment form from the prior Chief permitting his activities, and that the Administration, including the Mayor, had full knowledge of his activities, the OMI investigators on the case searched for anything else they could find to discredit Saacks.

Without a warrant, and without any reasonable cause, the investigators, through a hole opened in the ceiling, broke into the offices of Deputy Chief Saacks and Lt. Canal. Searching through desks, file cabinets, briefcases and refrigerators, without any idea what they were supposed to be looking for, the investigators seized over 500 documents, including the business records for Police Security Details, Inc., which they copied. Although they alleged that they returned the originals of these documents, the originals were never found.

Following this illegal search and seizure, OMI continued its investigation of Saacks beyond the initial allegations of the MCC complaint with the documents obtained from the search. Thereafter, the OMI compiled a laundry list of alleged violations by Deputy Chief Saacks, most of which were entirely unrelated to the accusations leveled by the MCC.

On March 10, 1994, OMI's Investigative Report was completed by Senior Agent Robert Mehrtens and forwarded to Chief Orticke. On March 21, 1994, Saacks was tentatively reinstated to duty with the police department, demoted to the

rank of Police Captain, and relieved of his unclassified position as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

By a letter dated April 11, 1994 to Antoine Saacks from Chief Orticke by Henry Aschebrock of the IAD, Saacks was informed he was being charged with several violations of Departmental Rules and/or Procedures of the police department. These alleged violations went far beyond the allegations contained in the MCC complaint, and included alleged improprieties relating to Police Security Details, Inc. These alleged violations did not include a violation of General Order No. 387, which was the original basis for Saacks' suspension. However, the department reiterated its charge of a violation of ASOP 85.0 (failure to obtain a Paid Detail/Outside Employment form) which was included in the grounds for Saacks' suspension.

Proceedings Below

Saacks was instructed to appear for a disciplinary hearing on April 18, 1994 to present any mitigating circumstances or explanations. At the hearing, the charges against Saacks were read and discussed with him, but no evidence in support of the allegations was presented. Saacks denied the allegations. Contrary to normal procedure at disciplinary hearings, neither Saacks' attorney nor the representative of the police association (PANO) were permitted to speak on his behalf. A number of other irregularities occurred at the hearing. See n. 1, *infra.*

By letter dated April 19, 1994 from Chief Orticke, Saacks was advised that his employment with the New Orleans Police Department was terminated. The letter, which was prepared by Captain Henry Aschebrock of IAD, incorporated most of the laundry list of charges compiled by OMI, which were sustained by Chief Orticke following the administrative hearing. The termination letter contained the following violations:

1. Violation of Rule 2, Section 1--Adherence to Law: Failure to Obtain an Occupational License and Pay

License Tax for Police Security Detail (Chapter 70 of the City Code) and Theft (LSA-R.S. 14:67) for submission of fraudulent invoices.

2. Violation of Rule 4, Section 4--Neglect of Duty: Failure to Supervise Lt. Canal in his operation of Police Security Detail and failure to obtain Paid Detail/Outside Employment Forms for ownership of Police Security Detail and Jimmy C's, a part in the movie "JFK", and employment with UGI.

3. Violation of Rule 6, Section 3--Public Statements and Appearances: Unauthorized statements to the press and media appearances.

4. Violation of Rule 7, Section 1--Use of Department Property: Unauthorized use of police department telephones for private business use and unauthorized use of department property by Police Security Detail.

5. Violation of Rule 5, Section 2--Associations: Association with a convicted felon.

On May 5, 1994, Saacks appealed to the Civil Service Commission for the City of New Orleans seeking review of his termination from the police department. The matter was assigned by the Civil Service Commission to a Hearing Examiner. The hearing, which was the longest in Civil Service history, commenced on December 8, 1994 and concluded on March 1, 1995.

During the proceedings before the Hearing Examiner, Saacks filed a Motion in Limine seeking to exclude from evidence the documents seized pursuant to the warrantless search of the offices of Saacks and Lt. L.J. Canal in police headquarters. The Hearing Examiner denied the Motion in Limine, setting forth his reasons in his Report dated December 20, 1994. (App. A-141.)

Following the hearing, on April 20, 1995, the Hearing Examiner rendered a lengthy report (App. A-98), exonerating Saacks from all charges, and finding that the Appointing Authority (the Police Department) had failed to prove

grounds for the disciplinary action taken against appellant. The report contained a recommendation that appellant be reinstated to his former position with all back pay.

Proceedings before the Civil Service Commission

The report was submitted to the New Orleans Civil Service Commission for consideration, and a hearing before the Commission was scheduled.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission at the time of appellant's hearing was Sidney H. Cates, IV. During the hearing, appellant orally raised the issue of recusal of Mr. Cates based on Mr. Cates' previous legal representation of Chief Orticke in a divorce proceeding, and the fact that both attorneys for the Appointing Authority had previously been employed in Mr. Cates' law firm. After a brief discussion of the issue, counsel for appellant withdrew the motion to recuse Mr. Cates at that time.

However, on July 13, 1996, after the conclusion of the hearing and the rendering of the hearing examiner's report, but prior to the decision of the Civil Service Commission, Saacks filed a written motion to recuse Commissioner Sidney Cates. In this motion, Saacks noted that he had just learned that Mr. Cates and his law firm, Carter and Cates, was under contract to perform legal work for the City of New Orleans. This contract provided substantial fees for Mr. Cates in consideration of his representation of the City in matters regarding utility rates, and therefore, Saacks urged, Mr. Cates could not render an unbiased decision in the civil service matter. After a hearing and oral argument, during which time Mr. Cates admitted that his firm did represent the City, (See Tape of Hearing, Record, Exhibit "A") the Commission nevertheless denied the Motion to Recuse.

On July 19, 1995, the Civil Service Commission, sitting *en banc*, rendered a decision which deviated from the report of the hearing examiner and upheld the disciplinary action imposed by the Appointing Authority (the Police Department). Mr. Cates participated in the majority opinion

of the Commission along with two other members of the Commission, G.M. Elie and Glenda Jones-Harris. One member, William R. Forrester, Jr., concurred in the decision but recommended demotion rather than termination. The final member, John P. Nelson, dissented from the majority decision. As such, Mr. Cates' vote was the deciding vote.

The decision of the Commission (App. A-65) sustained the following charges brought by the Appointing Authority:

1. Rule 2, Section 1, Adherence to Law; Rule 4, Section 4, Neglect of Duty
2. Rule 6, Section 3, Public Statements and Appearances
3. Rule 7, Section 1, Use of Departmental Property

The Commission found that these violations supported the disciplinary action of termination imposed on Saacks by the Appointing Authority. However, the majority of the Commission was unable to find any violations regarding allegations concerning ownership of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar", Saacks' participation in the movie "JFK" or his alleged association with a felon, and these charges were not sustained.

Two members of the Commission disagreed with this opinion. One member, William Forrester, found that termination was unwarranted, but preferred suspension and demotion. Another member, John P. Nelson, strongly dissented from the majority opinion with lengthy reasons. Commissioner Nelson found no basis for appellant's discharge and determined that appellant should be reinstated to his former position with all back pay.

Proceedings before the Court of Appeal

Saacks appealed the decision of the Commission to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal for the State of Louisiana. On appeal Saacks urged that: 1) the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission erred in failing to recuse himself; 2) the Commission erred in allowing consideration of the documents that were illegally seized from the offices of L.J. Canal and

Antoine Saacks; 3) the Commission erred in not accepting the report of the Hearing Examiner; and 4) the Commission was manifestly erroneous in finding that appellant violated departmental rules and that his actions impaired the efficiency of the department, as required to support his termination.

In its Opinion of November 27, 1996 (App. A-2), the Court of Appeal correctly noted that Commissioner Cates' employment as legal counsel to the City of New Orleans, a party to this proceeding, would indeed be grounds for his recusal. However, because Mr. Cates' actual contract with the City was not part of the record, the Court found no basis to reverse the Commission's denial of Captain Saacks' Motion to Recuse Mr. Cates. The Court stated:

> Assuming a contract for legal representation existed between Mr. Cates or his law firm and the City of New Orleans, there is no doubt that Mr. Cates should have been recused from ruling on this disciplinary matter or any other civil service matter where the City of New Orleans is necessarily one of the litigants. However, the record in this case does not contain the actual contract for legal representation between Mr. Cates or his law firm and the City of New Orleans. In the absence of any specific provision in the City Civil Service Rules requiring recusation, and absent any documentary evidence of a contract between Mr. Cates and the City of New Orleans, we are unable to find that the denial of appellant's motion to recuse requires reversal of the Commission's decision in this case. (App. A-17)

Regarding the illegal search, seizure and admission into evidence of the documents from the offices of Saacks and Lt. Canal, the Court of Appeal decided that the search was a legal administrative search. The Court stated:

> There is no dispute in this case that OMI did not have probable cause or a search warrant to

conduct the search of these offices. However, in denying Saacks' motion to exclude the documents, the hearing examiner relied on NOPD operations manual ASOP 48, which provides in pertinent part:

> 1. All Department property, including vehicles, lockers, desks and personal property therein, shall be subject to search upon the request of a member acting in a supervisory capacity.
>
> 2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in the presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property. When the member is not available, the search shall be conducted in the presence of one of the member's supervisors.

Although the hearing examiner found that Saacks and Canal should have been notified of the search, he found that the provisions of the departmental rule were satisfied as their superior, Capt. Henry Aschebrock of IAD, was present during the entire search. We find no error in this ruling. Based on the evidence in the record before us, we find that the search of Saacks and Canal's offices were legal administrative searches, and the hearing examiner did not err in admitting the seized documents into evidence. (App. A-19)

As to the merits, the Court of Appeal overturned the vast majority of the Commission's findings of alleged improprieties by Captain Saacks. However, despite the fact that the Commission never determined that Saacks violated department rules by failing to submit paid detail forms, the Court held that Captain Saacks violated the rules by failing to submit paid detail forms for his alleged employment with Paid Security Details ("PSD") and United Gaming ("UGI".) With respect to the allegations regarding PSD, the Court found,

contrary to the opinion of the Hearing Officer, that Captain Saacks failed to substantiate his allegation that Lt. Canal submitted a paid detail form on his behalf. With regard to the allegations regarding UGI, the Court, contrary to the opinion of the hearing officer, affirmed the conclusions of the Commission that Captain Saacks was employed by UGI, and independently determined that Captain Saacks failed to submit a paid detail form for his work.

As such, the only two violations that the Court of Appeal affirmed were the charges that Saacks failed to submit Paid Detail/Outside Employment forms for PSD and UGI. However, the Court specifically stated in its opinion that "We fail to find evidence sufficient to indicate that Saacks' involvement in the gaming industry or in the detail business affected the performance of his duties with the police department. Rather, the record shows that Saacks had an outstanding record of achievement during his tenure with the department."

After specifically finding that Captain Saacks' alleged violations of department rules did nothing to interfere with his duties, and specifically finding that termination was too harsh a discipline, the Court nevertheless found that the appropriate penalty for his two violations was involuntary retirement effective November 1993.

Saacks petitioned the Court of Appeal for Rehearing and Reconsideration of its decision. On March, 1997, the Court issued a *Per Curiam* Opinion denying reconsideration, except to change the date of Mr. Saacks' involuntary retirement to April 19, 1994. (App. A-64.)

Mr. Saacks submitted an Application for Writs to the Louisiana Supreme Court, seeking discretionary review of the decision of the Court of Appeal and the City Civil Service Commission. The Supreme Court denied the application on May 9, 1997.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

As discussed in detail *infra,* Antoine Saacks, in addition to the unwarranted loss of his 28 year career, suffered egregious violations of his constitutional rights, including his rights to procedural due process, equal protection, and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

It is well-established that a permanent, classified civil service employee has a property interest in retaining his position, and that such an employee cannot be terminated without due process of law. *Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 105 S.Ct. 1487, 84 L.Ed.2d 494 (1985). Chief Deputy Saacks was denied procedural due process in the instant case by, *inter alia*, the Appointing Authority's refusal to let his counsel speak at his pre-termination hearing, and by the fact that the deciding vote of the Commission upholding his termination was cast by a Commission member engaged in lucrative legal representation of respondent, City of New Orleans.

The state court's decision affirming Saacks' termination under these circumstances is contrary to Amendments V and XIV of the United States Constitution; La. Const. Article I Section 2 and Article X Section 8; and numerous decisions of this Court, including *Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 105 S.Ct. 1487, 84 L.Ed.2d 494 (1985); *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Lavoie*, 475 U.S. 813, 106 S.Ct. 1580, 89 L.Ed.2d 823, 54 USLW 4381 (1986); *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238, 100 S.Ct. 1610, 64 L.Ed.2d 182 (1980); *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct. 80, 84, 34 L.Ed.2d 267 (1972); and *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510, 522, 47 S.Ct. 437, 441, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927), meriting review.

Moreover, pursuant to United States Constitution Amendments IV and XIV, and Louisiana Constitution Article I Section 5, Deputy Chief Saacks enjoyed the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This Court has held that government employers and supervisors are subject to the

restraints of the Fourth Amendment when they conduct searches and seizures within their employees' work spaces. *O'Connor v. Ortega*, 480 U.S. 709, 107 S.Ct. 1492, 94 L.Ed.2d 714 (1987). Particularly considering that law enforcement officials (who are expected to be well schooled in probable cause and warrants) conducted the search, the OMI agents' warrantless break-in to the offices of Saacks and Lt. Canal, which was made entirely without cause on a "fishing expedition" for evidence, and the admission of the documents that were seized into evidence, constituted a violation of Saacks' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. To the extent that New Orleans Police Department ASOP 48 permitted such a search, that provision is unconstitutional.

The state Court of Appeal's decision that the warrantless, suspicion-less search was a legal administrative search contravenes Amendments IV and XIV of the United States Constitution; Louisiana Constitution Article I Section 5; and numerous decisions of this Court, including *O'Connor v. Ortega*, 480 U.S. 709, 107 S.Ct. 1492, 94 L.Ed.2d 714 (1987).

Finally, under the Louisiana Constitution, a permanently classified civil service employee may be disciplined by an appointing authority only for legal "cause" expressed in writing. La. Const. art. X Section 8. Legal cause exists whenever an employee's conduct impairs the efficiency of the public service in which the employee is engaged. *Cittadino v. Department of Police*, 558 So.2d 1311 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1990). The punishment imposed must be commensurate with the dereliction. *Walters v. Department of Police*, 454 So.2d 106 (La. 1984).

Considering, as the Court of Appeal admitted, that Saacks' alleged failure to submit two Paid Detail/Outside Employment forms did not "impair the efficiency of the department," and that failure to submit these forms was considered a minor offense, if any, when committed by other

members, including higher ranking officers, the Court of Appeal's decision that Saacks' alleged failure to submit two Paid Detail/Outside Employment warranted his involuntary retirement contravenes Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution and La. Const. art. X Section 8.

A. CONSIDERING THAT THE DECIDING VOTE TERMINATING PETITIONER'S EMPLOYMENT WAS CAST BY A COMMISSIONER WITH LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT AS COUNSEL FOR THE CITY, THE COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION AFFIRMING THE DENIAL OF PETITIONER'S MOTION TO RECUSE AND HIS TERMINATION IS CONTRARY TO AMENDMENTS V AND XIV OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION; LA. CONST. ARTICLE I SECTION 2 AND ARTICLE X SECTION 8; AND NUMEROUS DECISIONS OF THIS COURT, MERITING REVIEW.

It is well-established that a permanent, classified civil service employee has a property interest in retaining his position, and that such an employee cannot be terminated without due process of law. *Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 105 S.Ct. 1487, 84 L.Ed.2d 494 (1985). Chief Deputy Saacks was denied procedural due process in the instant case by, *inter alia*, the Appointing Authority's refusal to let his counsel speak at his pre-termination hearing, and by the fact that the deciding vote of the Commission upholding his termination was cast by a Commission member engaged in lucrative legal representation of the defendant, City of New Orleans.[1]

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[1] There were numerous other irregularities relating to this investigation. Chief Saacks was not presented with any supporting documentation at the pre-termination hearing. Tr., January 11, 1995, p. 359; January 6, 1995, January 7, 1995, p. 201-202; February 8, 1995, p. 278. Capt. Aschebrock stated that he did not

In its Opinion of November 27, 1996 in this case, the Court of Appeal correctly noted that Commissioner Cates' employment as legal counsel to the City of New Orleans, a party to this proceeding, would indeed be grounds for his recusal. However, because Mr. Cates' "actual contract with the City" was not part of the record before the Court, the Court found no basis to reverse the Commission's denial of Captain Saacks' Motion to Recuse Mr. Cates. This decision was error, for two reasons discussed *infra.*

1. **As evidenced by Commissioner Cates' own admission of record and reported appellate decisions, it is uncontroverted that Sidney Cates and his law firm represent the City of New Orleans.**

First of all, evidence of Mr. Cates and his law firm's lucrative employment as counsel for the City of New Orleans was in fact part of the record below; Mr. Cates admitted to such employment in a taped session before the Commission, and the tape of that session is in the Record, marked as Exhibit "A."

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recall anything other than the pre-termination letter being shown to Saacks. Tr., January 5, 1995, p. 211.

Further, at the pre-termination hearing Saacks' attorneys were prohibited from making any statements on his behalf. Ron Canatella, who attended hundreds of pre-termination hearings testified that attorneys had always been permitted to speak at the pre-termination hearing. Tr., February 8, 1995, p. 271-227. Ultimately, Canatella described the entire OMI investigation as "a joke compared to what was usual." Tr., February 8, 1995, p. 278. Canatella candidly explained that "from early on, it was clear that it was a witch hunt." Id. p. 280. He testified that "it was clear that they were trying to build a case based on allegations that they had nothing to substantiate." Canatella stated that "none of the allegations had any foundation." Id. p. 297. These "irregularities" violated Saacks' right to due process and equal protection.

Moreover, in numerous prior reported appellate decisions, many rendered by the Fourth Circuit, Mr. Cates and his firm are listed as counsel of record for the City. Of primary import is the decision in *Charles Saden v. Michael Kirby, Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans, and Plaquemines Parish*, 93-0735 (La.App. 4 Cir. 3/15/94), 635 So.2d 277, *affirmed* 660 So.2d 423 (La. 9/5/95), in which Mr. Cates and his firm are listed as counsel representing the City of New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board. As demonstrated by the date of the Supreme Court's Opinion in that case, the case was still in progress in July of 1995, at the exact time the Commission rendered its decision in this case.

In sum, Mr. Cates' admission of record, and *Charles Saden v. Michael Kirby, Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans, and Plaquemines Parish, supra,* the reported decision of the same Court, of which the Court should have taken judicial notice,[2] demonstrate without question that Mr. Cates and his firm were in fact employed by the City at the very time the Commission rendered its decision in favor of the City.

2. Commissioner Cates' participation in the decision in favor of the City of New Orleans (which Saacks lost by one vote) violated Saacks' rights to procedural due process.

Considering the undisputed proof that Mr. Cates and his firm did indeed provide ongoing legal services for the City of New Orleans, a litigant herein, Mr. Cates' participation in the

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[2] It is well established that a court may take judicial notice of its own records. In *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Henry*, 221 So.2d 529 (La.App. 4 Cir. 1969) the Court stated that ".. it is a fact that a court of law may take judicial notice of its own records..." *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Henry, supra*, 221 So.2d at 534. See also *Investors Homestead Ass'n v. Anglada*, 192 So. 69, 193 La. 596 (La. 1939), where the Louisiana Supreme Court took judicial notice of its own prior opinions.

decision in favor of the City of New Orleans (which Captain Saacks lost by one vote) was an egregious violation of Captain Saacks' rights to procedural due process, under which he is entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal. Louisiana Const. Art. 1 § 2, *Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 105 S.Ct. 1487, 84 L.Ed.2d 494 (1985); *Wilson v. City of New Orleans*, 479 So.2d 891 (La. 1985).

In Judge Friendly's article, "Some Kind of Hearing," 123 U.Pa.L.Rev. 1267 (1975), the noted Judge discussed the procedural safeguards demanded by due process prior to a deprivation of rights. Those factors, which were listed generally in order of priority, include: (1) An unbiased tribunal; (2) notice of the proposed action and the grounds asserted for it; (3) an opportunity to present reasons why the proposed action should not be taken; (4-6) the right to call witnesses, to know the evidence against one, and to have decision based only on the evidence presented; (7) counsel; (8-9) the making of a record and a statement of reasons; (10) public attendance; and (11) judicial review. Id. at 1279-95 (emphasis added.)

As this Court has stated, the Due Process Clause entitles a person to an impartial and disinterested tribunal in both civil and criminal cases. *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 100 S.Ct. 1610, 446 U.S. 238, 64 L.Ed.2d 182 (1980). Due process requires a "neutral and detached judge in the first instance," *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct. 80, 84, 34 L.Ed.2d 267 (1972). The same rule applies when a legislature delegates adjudicative functions to a private party. See e.g., *Schweiker v. McClure*, 456 U.S. 188, 195, 102 S.Ct. 1665, 1669, 72 L.Ed.2d 1 (1982).

It is the general rule that officers acting in a judicial or quasi-judicial capacity are disqualified by their interest in the controversy to be decided. *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510, 522, 47 S.Ct. 437, 441, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927). Moreover, "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice," *Offutt v.*

United States, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75 S.Ct. 11, 13, 99 L.Ed. 11 (1954), "and this stringent rule may sometimes bar trial by judges who have no actual bias and who would do their very best to weigh the scales of justice equally between contending parties." *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc., supra*, 446 U.S., at 243, 100 S.Ct., at 1613; *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136, 75 S.Ct. 623, 625, 99 L.Ed. 942 (1955). Even appeal and a trial *de novo* will not cure a failure to provide a neutral and detached adjudicator. *Ward, supra*, 409 U.S., at 61, 93 S.Ct. at 83. Under these authorities, Mr. Saacks' due process rights to a fair hearing before a fair tribunal were clearly violated by the presence of a financially interested Commissioner. Without that one vote, Mr. Saacks would still have his job.

In sum, the state court's decision affirming Saacks' termination under these circumstances is contrary to Amendments V and XIV of the United States Constitution; La. Const. Article I Section 2 and Article X Section 8; and numerous decisions of this Court, including *Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 105 S.Ct. 1487, 84 L.Ed.2d 494 (1985); *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Lavoie*, 475 U.S. 813, 106 S.Ct. 1580, 89 L.Ed.2d 823, 54 USLW 4381 (1986); *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238, 100 S.Ct. 1610, 64 L.Ed.2d 182 (1980); *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct. 80, 84, 34 L.Ed.2d 267 (1972); and *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510, 522, 47 S.Ct. 437, 441, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927), meriting review, reversal of the Commission's decision, and reinstatement of Saacks' employment.[3]

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[3] Louisiana Courts have held that a violation of a police officer's due process rights (specifically, the Commission's refusal to provide the terminated officer a fair hearing and an inexplicable loss of crucial evidence) warranted outright reversal of the Civil Service Commission's decision terminating his employment, and reinstating his position. *Sciortino v. Department of Police*, 94-0356 (La.App. 4 Cir. 9/29/94), 643 So.2d 841.

B. THE COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION THAT THE WARRANTLESS AND SUSPICION-LESS SEARCH OF PETITIONER'S OFFICE WAS LEGAL CONTRAVENES AMENDMENTS IV AND XIV OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION; LA. CONST. ARTICLE I SECTION 5; AND NUMEROUS DECISIONS OF THIS COURT, MERITING REVIEW.

Pursuant to United States Constitution Amendments IV and XIV, and Louisiana Constitution Article I Section 5 Deputy Chief Saacks enjoyed the right to freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, and the right to privacy.[4] This Court has held that government employers and supervisors are subject to the restraints of the Fourth Amendment when they conduct searches and seizures within their employees' work spaces. *O'Connor v. Ortega*, 480 U.S. 709, 107 S.Ct. 1492, 94 L.Ed.2d 714 (1987).

A search or seizure is usually not considered to be consistent with the Fourth Amendment unless it is conducted pursuant to a warrant issued upon probable cause, *Vernonia School Dist. 47J v. Acton*, 515 U.S. 646, 115 S.Ct. 2386, 2390-91, 132 L.Ed.2d 564 (1995). In the instant matter, as the Court of Appeal recognized, "[t]here is no dispute in this case that OMI did not have probable cause or a search warrant to conduct the search of [Capt. Saacks' and Lt. Canals'] offices." App. A-19.

1. Particularly considering that the search was conducted by law enforcement officials, this was not

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[4] The Louisiana Constitution does not duplicate the Fourth Amendment, but rather extends protection to all invasions of privacy, which is as a general concept broader than the unreasonable search and seizures proscribed by the federal bill of rights. *Orfanello v. Laurente*, 626 So.2d 417, 418 (La. App. 4 Cir. 1993).

a "special needs" case permitting a warrantless search.

This Court has developed exceptions to the warrant and probable cause requirement in exceptional circumstances when "special needs, beyond the normal need for law enforcement, make the warrant and probable-cause requirement impracticable." *Vernonia, supra,* 515 U.S. 646, 115 S.Ct. at 2391 (quoting *Griffin v. Wisconsin*, 483 U.S. 868, 873, 107 S.Ct. 3164, 3168, 97 L.Ed.2d 709 (1987). In "special needs" cases, the Court applies a balancing test to determine if a search or seizure is reasonable and thus constitutional. See *O'Connor v. Ortega*, 480 U.S. 709, 725, 107 S.Ct. 1492, 1501, 94 L.Ed.2d 714 (1986) (plurality); *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. 325, 105 S.Ct. 733, 83 L.Ed.2d 720 (1985).

Petitioner submits that this is not a "special needs" case, and that a warrant should have been procured prior to the search of his office. The Police Department and OMI conducted the search, and, as law enforcement officials, they were well versed in the requirements of probable cause, and knew how to quickly obtain a warrant. As this Court has stated several times, "law enforcement officials are expected to 'schoo[l] themselves in the niceties of probable cause,'" *Ortega, supra,* quoting *New Jersey v. T.L.O., supra*, 469 U.S., at 343, 105 S.Ct., at 743. Clearly, in this case, these law enforcement officials did not seek a warrant because they had absolutely no cause to obtain a warrant. They were on a "fishing expedition," and were well aware that no neutral judge or magistrate would authorize a warrant in such a case.

2. Even assuming that a warrant was not required, the search was unreasonable in its inception and its scope.

Even if this Court considers this a "special needs" case, the search in question was entirely unreasonable. In *Ortega, supra,* a "special needs" case, this Court held that a public employers' intrusions on the constitutionally protected privacy

interests of government employees for non-investigatory, work-related purposes, as well as for investigations of work-related misconduct, should be judged by the standard of reasonableness under the specific circumstances of the case. Under this standard, both the inception and the scope of the intrusion must be reasonable.

This Court in *Ortega, supra,* held that a search of an employee's office by a supervisor may be "justified at its inception" when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the employee is guilty of work-related misconduct. The search will be permissible in its scope when "the measures adopted are reasonably related to the objectives of the search and not excessively intrusive in light of... the nature of the [misconduct]." *Ortega, supra,* quoting *New Jersey v. T.L.O., supra,* at 469 U.S., at 342, 105 S.Ct., at 743. As discussed *infra,* the search at issue was unreasonable in both its inception and its scope.

Chief Orticke stated that he authorized the search after considering an anonymous, unsupported tip. *Tr., December 19, 1994, p. 150-153.* However, the anonymous "tip" did not accuse Saacks of any wrongdoing! At the evidentiary hearing on Petitioner's Motion in Limine, the OMI officers attempted to support their decision to raid the offices by claiming that they had probable cause and exigent circumstances. However, all of the witnesses, including the OMI director, Peter Munster, candidly testified that they were looking for anything that could support charges that the subjects of the search engaged in improper police conduct, rather than looking for any specific items. Further, when trying to account for what they were searching, the officers stated their purpose extended to virtually anything they could find.

One OMI investigator stated that prior to the raid, there was a meeting at which the OMI investigators discussed various options about how to enter the offices, but that he had absolutely no idea what he was looking for once he gained

access to the offices. Internal Affairs (IAD) Director Henry Aschebrock, vividly recounted the intention of the OMI to look around the offices, and if they found anything evidencing illegal activity, to leave the documents and then obtain a search warrant. *Tr., December 19, 1994, p. 214.* This clearly exhibits a "fishing expedition" rather than reasonable cause.

Ironically, the OMI attempted to justify this outrageous raid by stating that they feared losing the documents over the upcoming holiday weekend. However, Captain Saacks was already suspended and prohibited from entering Headquarters and Lt. Canal was extremely ill and certainly not in any condition to be carting boxes of documents out of the offices. Thus, the OMI's concocted rationale simply did not support their search. Rather, they proceeded blindly, in an attempt to locate "anything" they could use as support for the improper suspension and subsequent termination of Chief Saacks. Such conduct clearly cannot support the requirement that the search be reasonable in its inception.

Nor was the search reasonable in its scope. The OMI investigators admitted to rifling through the officers' offices, including their desks, file cabinets, briefcases and even refrigerators, during the course of their "fishing-expedition." They copied approximately 500 documents and then placed the original documents in a box allegedly left with a third party without even requesting a receipt. Hearing Examiner's Evid. Ruling, p. 6. (App. F.) The original documents were never found. These investigators, who characterized this investigation as extremely serious and important, nevertheless disregarded all requirements regarding the chain of command over the documents.[5]

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[5] Further, many of the copied documents were altered and notes in an unidentified handwriting appear on many others. Admission of these suspect documents severely tainted the administrative process. The totality of the circumstances reveals that the entire investigative process undertaken by the OMI was clearly in bad faith.

Captain Aschebrock, an attorney who also functions as in-house counsel for the NOPD, suggested options to the OMI directors regarding the proper means to search the offices and the requirements for chain of command over any seized documents. Examples of these suggestions included sealing or guarding the office while obtaining a warrant, or at the very least keeping the originals and issuing a receipt to the officers. These suggestions were not followed.

As such, the search was clearly unreasonable under all the circumstances, both in its inception and scope.

3. New Orleans Police Department ASOP 48 did not permit or excuse the illegal search.

The New Orleans Police Department Operations Manual, ASOP 48.0, reads as follows:

> 1. All department property, including vehicles, lockers, desks and personal property therein, shall be subject to search upon request of a member acting in supervisory capacity.
>
> 2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property. When the member is not available, the search shall be conducted in the presence of one of the member's supervisors.

ASOP 48 establishes the parameters that apply when the Department conducts a search. However, OMI did not follow the rule. The search included far more than "vehicles, lockers and desks." The investigators also searched file cabinets, personal briefcases, refrigerators, and they attempted to access Lt. Canal's personal, locked safe.

Nevertheless, the state courts wrongfully denied petitioner's motion to limit the admissibility of these copies pursuant to Louisiana Code of Evidence Art. 1004, which states that if the proponent of a document has lost or destroyed the original in bad faith, then a copy should not be introduced.

Furthermore, neither the OMI nor the IAD even attempted to contact the targeted officers, as required by ASOP 48. Hearing Examiner's Evid. Ruling, p. 7. It is abundantly clear that the investigators' raid did not comply with ASOP 48.0.

Regardless of ASOP 48, the employment relationship between Captain Saacks and NOPD cannot permit the government agency to impose unconstitutional conditions upon employment. The government cannot undertake illegal searches of its employees simply by making consent a condition of employment. Unfortunately, however, the New Orleans Police department apparently considers the relinquishment of one's constitutional rights as a condition of employment. *Tr., December 19, 1994, p 217.*

In sum, the OMI agents' warrantless and suspicion-less break-in to the offices of Saacks and Lt. Canal, which was made entirely without cause on a "fishing expedition" for evidence, in violation of ASOP 48, and the admission of the documents that were seized into evidence, constituted a violation of Saacks' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights and a violation of his right to privacy under the Louisiana Constitution. To the extent that ASOP 48 permitted such a search, that provision is unconstitutional.

C. CONSIDERING THAT SAACKS' ALLEGED FAILURE TO SUBMIT TWO PAID DETAIL/OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT FORMS DID NOT "IMPAIR THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT," AND THAT FAILURE TO SUBMIT THESE FORMS WAS CONSIDERED A MINOR OFFENSE, THE COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION THAT SAACKS' FAILURE TO SUBMIT PAID DETAIL/OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT FORMS WARRANTED INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT CONTRAVENES AMENDMENT XIV OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION; LA. CONST. ART. X SECTION 8; AND NUMEROUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS, MERITING REVIEW.

Article X Section 8 of the Louisiana Constitution provides that no disciplinary actions shall be taken against a permanent, classified civil service employee except for "cause expressed in writing." Legal cause exists whenever an employee's conduct impairs the efficiency of the public service in which the employee is engaged. *Cittadino v. Department of Police*, 558 So.2d 1311 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1990). The punishment imposed must be commensurate with the dereliction. *Walters v. Department of Police*, 454 So.2d 106 (La. 1984). In *Reboul v Department of Police*, 420 So.2d 491, 495 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1982) the court stated:

> Dismissal is The most severe of disciplinary actions that can be taken by the appointing authority. The appointing authority must not only prove the cumulated charges or "incidents", but must prove that they resulted in a detrimental effect on the efficient operation of the department. Adverse publicity coupled with unproven allegations or incidents are not sufficient to warrant dismissal.

The Appointing Authority, in this case, the City of New Orleans, bore the burden of proving that the charges against Saacks were supported by a preponderance of the evidence. City Civil Service Rule 4.4; La. Const., Art. X. Sec. 8(A); *Department of Social Services v. Schneeweiss*, 588 So 2d 1185, 1186 (La. App. 1st. Cir. 1991); *Rodriguez v Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans*, 344 So 2d 436 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1977). In addition, the Department had to show that 'the conduct complained of impair[ed] the efficiency of the public service and [bore] a substantial relationship to the efficient operation of the public service in which the employee was engaged." *Montgomery v. Department of Streets*, 593 So.2d 1352 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1992) *quoting Ennis v Department of Public Safety and Corrections*, 558 So.2d 617 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1990.) Disciplinary action by the Civil Service Commission will be deemed arbitrary and capricious

unless there is a real and substantial relationship between the improper conduct and the "efficient operation" of the appointing authority. *Newman v. Department of Fire*, 425 So.2d 753, 754 (La. 1983).

In the instant case, these standards were completely ignored.

1. Captain Saacks did not violate ASOP 85.

The state Court of Appeal overturned the vast majority of the City Civil Service Commission's findings of alleged improprieties by Captain Saacks. The Court of Appeal held only that Captain Saacks violated ASOP 85 by failing to submit paid detail forms for his alleged employment with Paid Security Details ("PSD") and United Gaming ("UGI".)

With respect to the allegations regarding PSD, the Court found, contrary to the opinion of the Hearing Officer, that Captain Saacks failed to substantiate his allegation that Lt. Canal submitted a paid detail form on his behalf. With regard to the allegations regarding UGI, the Court, contrary to the opinion of the hearing officer, affirmed the conclusions of the Commission that Captain Saacks was employed by UGI, and independently determined that Captain Saacks failed to submit a paid detail form for his work.

The Court could not reasonably lend any weight to the alleged fact that the City could not locate Saacks' Private Detail/Outside Employment form for PSD. Voluminous testimony indicates that the Department's handling and storage system for the forms is haphazard at best. Many of the City's witnesses insisted that they had submitted forms, but that their forms had mysteriously disappeared. These witnesses included Chief Orticke, who owned a washateria, and Chief Taylor who owned a grocery store.

All witnesses testified that an officer only needed a detail or outside employment form once an officer actually began work with a company. United Gaming officials and Antoine Saacks testified that **Antoine Saacks never worked for United Gaming.** *Tr. February 10, 1995, p. 115, 239 &*

245. Even the OMI was quick to concede that Saacks never worked for the company. *Tr., December 29, 1994, p. 190.*

Moreover, Petitioner did obtain the requisite Paid Detail/Outside Employment forms for UGI. Appellant's Exhibits 45 & 52 contain copies of Saacks' detail forms signed by Arnesta Taylor. At the hearing Taylor definitively testified that the signatures on both forms were absolutely his. *Tr., January 4, 1995, p. 55.* Deputy Chief Saacks had the unconditional approval of Chief Taylor to provide consultation services to United Gaming Inc. Clearly, Saacks fulfilled the letter and spirit of ASOP 85.

2. Even assuming a violation of ASOP 85, there was no legal cause for termination of Saacks' employment.

The Court of Appeal specifically stated in its opinion that "We fail to find evidence sufficient to indicate that Saacks' involvement in the gaming industry or in the detail business affected the performance of his duties with the police department. Rather, the record shows that Saacks had an outstanding record of achievement during his tenure with the department." After specifically finding that Captain Saacks' alleged violations of department rules did nothing to interfere with his duties, the Court nevertheless found that the appropriate penalty was involuntary retirement, which is still termination of employment.

There was not a shred of evidence that Saacks' alleged failure to submit paid detail forms in any way affected the efficient operation of the Department. Accordingly, the Court's decision upholding termination violates Mr. Saacks' rights as a classified civil servant.

Chief Taylor, the Chief during the alleged improprieties, explained that although the OMI failed to consult him, he knew of nothing that affected the efficiency of the police department and that would be his criteria before charging an officer with a violation. *Tr., January 4, 1995, p. 54, 65-66.* Chief Taylor stated that in this particular case he would not

have discharged Antoine Saacks because it neither affected his efficiency as a police officer nor did it affect or damage the NOPD image. *Tr., January 5, 1995, p. 59 & 88.* Chief Taylor stated that if he had been the Superintendent, when the OMI presented these charges, he **would not have dismissed** Chief Saacks. *Id.* Ultimately Chief Taylor was puzzled about why Chief Saacks was terminated. *Id., p. 66.*

Captain Genovese told the examiner that the operation of Police Security Detail, Inc. **absolutely** did not affect the efficiency of the police department. *Tr., January 31, 1995, p. 190.* Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez stated that he did not know of any actions taken by Saacks that had affected the efficiency of the police department. *Tr., February 9, 1995, p. 48.* Major Howard Robertson agreed with the above testimony and added that while Saacks was a Deputy Chief, "he was one of the best [NOPD] ever had." *Tr., February 9, 1995, p. 72.* Finally, Agent Mehrtens was asked to explain how the operation of Police Security Detail, Inc. might have affected the efficiency of the police department. He candidly told the examiner that he could not supply any evidence, documentation, or any testimony that would support such a charge. *Tr., December 29, 1994, p. 141.*

Chief Orticke conceded that Saacks was a good police officer. *Id., p. 189.* He further agreed that before the MCC's allegations, he had no information to suggest that Antoine Saacks had done anything to affect the efficiency of the Department. *Tr., January 20, 1995, p. 194.* Even Mayor Barthelemy testified that before the MCC's allegations he would not have considered Antoine Saacks to have been neglectful of his duties or that any of his actions affected the efficiency of the NOPD. *Tr., February 8, 1995, p. 61 & 213.* Had the OMI conferred with the usual NOPD investigative body, the IAD, they would have been directed that **none of the above charges affected the efficiency of the police department.** *Tr., January 5, 1995, p. 236-237.* That litmus test is key before enacting any disciplinary action.

3. The discipline was not commensurate with the alleged infraction

There is not one single reported case wherein an officer's failure to submit paid detail forms was considered to affect the efficiency of the department or to justify any discipline. Under no circumstances has such a failure ever warranted termination or involuntary retirement. The evidence shows that the remedy when the forms are not submitted is simply to require the officer to submit the forms after the fact.

Captain Robert Hecker submitted a detail form for operating a similar detail company only after Saacks was suspended. Prior to Saacks' termination Captain Hecker never thought he needed to submit a form. *Tr. p. 230-231.* Captain Hecker was never reprimanded for his failure to file a form. Major Serpas, who has since been promoted to the position of Deputy Chief with NOPD, was the other officer whose office was raided. He was charged with failure to have a form to operate a detail company similar in operation to PSD. Ultimately he was suspended for three days, and that discipline was later reversed by the City Civil Service Commission. Moreover, two former Chiefs of Police had no forms on record, and no discipline was imposed.

It is clearly apparent that the Appellant has been subject to grossly disparate treatment, far removed from the usual practices of the NOPD and the punishment administered by the Civil Service Commission and upheld by the Court of Appeal. This difference in treatment is unconstitutional and prohibited by the Equal Protection Clause.

Considering that there was no cause for termination, which the Court found too harsh a penalty, the Court of Appeal should have ordered Saacks' reinstatement. Involuntary retirement is *de facto* termination, and Captain Saacks has been deprived of his employment without cause.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner Antoine Saacks, Jr., respectfully submits that this Court should issue a writ to review the decision of the Louisiana Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, and after due proceedings had, reverse the decision of the Court of Appeal and the Civil Service Commission, and order that Antoine Saacks be reinstated to his employment with back pay, costs and attorney's fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1997

ANTOINE M. SAACKS, JR.,
Petitioner,

v.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND JOSEPH ORTICKE IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHIEF OF POLICE,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEAL, FOURTH CIRCUIT, STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPENDIX VOLUME I

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APPENDIX A

Antoine M. SAACKS, Jr.
v.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans Police Department et al.
No. 97-C-0794.
Supreme Court of Louisiana.
May 9, 1997.

Prior report: La. App., 687 So.2d 432.
In re Saacks, Antoine M., Jr.;--Plaintiff(s); applying for writ of certiorari and/or review; New Orleans City Civil Service, No. 4890; to the Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit, No. 95-CA-2074.

Denied.

TRAYLOR, J., not on panel; recused.

APPENDIX B

Antoine M. SAACKS, Jr.
v.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans Police Department, et al.
No. 95-CA-2074.
Court of Appeal of Louisiana, Fourth Circuit.
Nov. 27, 1996.
Rehearing Denied Feb. 27, 1997.
Opinion Amending Decision on Denial of Reconsideration March 24, 1997.

Former deputy police chief, who had been terminated based on activities connected with his operation of private detailing corporation and his lobbying efforts on behalf of video poker industry, appealed decision of Civil Service Commission, No. 4890, upholding termination. The Court of Appeal, Ciaccio, J., held that: (1) alleged contract between Chairman of Civil Service Commission or his law firm for legal representation of city did not require Chairman's recusal from ruling on discipline of officer; (2) search of deputy chief's office was legal administrative search; (3) evidence was insufficient to support finding that deputy chief's failure to obtain annual employment agency license was ground for termination; (4) evidence was insufficient to support finding that deputy chief violated rule prohibiting public criticism of department; (5) evidence was insufficient to support finding that deputy chief committed theft; (6) evidence was insufficient to support finding that deputy chief violated police department policy in connection with use of cellular telephone, fax machine, office, or computers, or use of departmental address in invoices; (7) evidence was insufficient to support finding that deputy chief neglected duty to supervise; (8) although evidence was sufficient to support

finding that deputy chief failed to obtain permission to operate private detailing corporation, such finding did not support termination decision; (9) evidence was sufficient to support finding that deputy chief was employed by gaming corporation; and (10) involuntary retirement, rather than termination, was commensurate with deputy chief's derelictions.

Affirmed as amended.

Robert G. Harvey, Sr., Tamara Kluger Jacobson, Thomas Corrington, Robert G. Harvey & Associates, New Orleans, for Appellant.

Ike Spears, Sonja M. Spears, Kordice Douglas, Spears & Spears, New Orleans, for Appellee.

Before CIACCIO, ARMSTRONG and LANDRIEU, JJ.

CIACCIO, Judge.

This is an appeal from a ruling of the Civil Service Commission of the City of New Orleans upholding appellant's termination from the New Orleans Police Department.

FACTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Appellant, Antoine M. Saacks, Jr. ("Saacks"), was employed in various positions with the New Orleans Police Department ("NOPD") since he was initially hired as a police recruit in January of 1967. In 1969, Saacks attained permanent status in the civil service system and was promoted to the level of Detective. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1973, to Lieutenant in 1980 and to Captain in 1989. Also in 1989, Saacks was appointed by the City's Chief Administrative Officer to Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Chief of Police, an unclassified position in the city civil service system.

While serving on the police department, Saacks continued his education. In 1975, Saacks graduated from Tulane University with honors. He served in the Marine Corps from 1965 until his honorable discharge in 1972. During the course of his service with the police department, Saacks attended numerous seminars and courses to further his

training, including the F.B.I. National Academy, the L.S.U. Law Enforcement Institute, and the University of Virginia School of Continuing Education in Criminal Justice Education. He also attended bomb investigation courses, burglary and robbery courses, and narcotics courses. Saacks also received numerous awards of merit from police organizations and many letters of commendation from the various Superintendents who served during Saacks' tenure with the police department. He also received letters of appreciation from several individuals in the community with whom he had come in contact during his career. Antoine Saacks was recommended to the Mayor by several community leaders and elected officials as an appointee to the Superintendent's position in 1991. However, Arnesta Taylor was appointed to Superintendent at this time, a position which he held until his retirement in 1993. Saacks retained his position as Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Chief.

In addition to his duties with the police department, Saacks was also involved in the coordination of private details. "Details" are private security jobs worked by off-duty New Orleans Police Department officers. The officers work outside of their regular hours with the police department, usually in their police uniforms, and are paid hourly by the private business or entity which hires them. Approximately 1200 officers, or eighty percent of the police force, work private details on a regular basis.

To some extent, details are handled directly through the Traffic Division of the police department. However, several ranking officers manage and coordinate details for themselves and for other officers on behalf of private businesses and public entities. In 1992, Saacks, along with Homicide Unit Commander, Lt. L.J. Canal, formed a private detail company called Police Security Detail, Inc. (hereinafter "PSD"). PSD "brokered" the details by arranging police officers to meet the security needs of private businesses, and charged a fee to the private entity for its services. PSD specialized in handling

private details during movie and commercial productions in New Orleans. Although Saacks made initial contact with the production company officials and acted as the contact person, he did not actually provide security.

During the same time period, Saacks became interested in the gaming industry, and specifically video poker, as a possible career opportunity after he retired from the police department. In 1989, Saacks began discussions with individuals in the state of Mississippi who were operating cruise ships and were interested in replacing their gaming equipment. As a result of these discussions, Saacks met individuals with United Gaming, Inc. ("UGI"), a Nevada corporation which was interested in supplying equipment to gaming establishments in Mississippi in the event dockside gambling was legalized there. The Mississippi venture was not successful, but Saacks began to assist UGI in its efforts to participate in the developing gaming industry in Louisiana. During 1990 - 1991, Saacks participated in lobbying efforts in the Louisiana state legislature to legalize video poker. However, during the summer of 1992, after the passage of the video poker legislation in the state legislature, the Chief of Police, Arnesta Taylor, instituted a general order prohibiting members of the police department from working off-duty for video poker interests.

Prior to the institution of this order, Saacks, along with several partners, began negotiating with UGI for an ownership interest in what was planned to be one of UGI's subsidiaries in Louisiana, Video Services, Inc. During the course of these negotiations, UGI requested that Saacks obtain written permission from the Chief of Police to perform security consultation for the Louisiana business. In July of 1992, Chief Taylor signed an authorization form permitting Saacks to act as a security consultant and detail organizer for Video Services, Inc.

The negotiations between Saacks and UGI proved to be unsuccessful, however, and UGI decided not to pursue a

business relationship with Antoine Saacks. Nevertheless, as a result of an oral contract between the parties, on August 20, 1993, UGI and Saacks confected a settlement agreement by which Saacks received the sum of $325,000.00 in exchange for a release of any and all claims against United Gaming or Video Services, Inc.

CHARGES AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

In a letter dated November 19, 1993, the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans ("MCC"), a private organization, advised Superintendent of Police Joseph Orticke, Jr. (FN1) that evidence had been obtained from unnamed sources which indicated that Deputy Chief Antoine Saacks was engaged in "activities of a totally unethical nature and in complete violation of New Orleans Police Department policies and code of conduct for its officers." Specifically, the MCC accused Chief Saacks of the following:

1) Personal, hands-on lobbying efforts in the Louisiana Legislature in behalf of video poker interests:

2) An attempt to involve himself in a business partnership in video poker enterprises in New Orleans;

3) A further effort to have himself engaged as a Security Director/Consultant for the same local video poker enterprises;

4) A close relationship with a proposed video poker business partner who was an associate of the late Carlos Marcello, has multiple felony convictions and whose association with organized crime figures has been documented;

5) Direct, personal effort to obtain for his business associates prime locations for video poker machines, and

6) Seeking clientele for, and business contracts favorable to, his Las Vegas gaming contacts and associates.

The complaint also cited as a violation of police department rules and regulations Saacks' receipt of

$325,000.00 from UGI. As a result of these allegations, Saacks produced a document entitled "New Orleans Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Form" which was dated July 30, 1992 and bore the of signature of former Superintendent Arnesta Taylor. Saacks maintained that this form was evidence that he had permission from the Chief of Police to engage in the activities complained of by the MCC. receipt of this authorization form, the MCC further alleged during a publicized news conference that the signature on the authorization form submitted by Saacks, which was purported to be the signature of Chief Taylor, was a forgery.

After receiving this complaint from the MCC as well as the information alleging the forgery, Chief Orticke referred the matter for investigation to Director Peter Munster of the Office of Municipal Investigations ("OMI"). By City ordinance, OMI has the responsibility and power to investigate and inquire into alleged misconduct of any City employee. Although the police department maintained its own investigative department known as the Internal Affairs Division ("IAD"), Chief Orticke believed that OMI was the proper entity to investigate a Deputy Chief of the police department. However, IAD was also involved in the investigation of Saacks and advised Chief Orticke of the development of the case.

By letter dated November 18, 1993, OMI also received a request to investigate the allegations raised by the MCC from Antoine Saacks, who had been informed that allegations were being made about his participation in gambling operations. Saacks requested that OMI "begin a comprehensive investigation of any criminal, ethical, or departmental wrongdoing" on his part. Saacks subsequently provided OMI with a copy of the outside employment authorization form which Saacks alleged had been signed by Chief Taylor. Saacks asserted this form evidenced the police department's knowledge of and compliance with his activities.

Following the receipt of these complaints, OMI Director Peter Munster began an investigation into the matter. Munster met with former Superintendent Taylor and showed him a copy of the Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form allegedly signed by him on July 30, 1992. This form purportedly gave Saacks authorization to become employed in the business Video Services, Inc. A signature appeared in the line marked "Superintendent." During the OMI investigation of the validity of the form, Chief Taylor stated that although the document appeared to contain his signature, he did not remember signing the form. He further stated he was unaware that the employment sought by Saacks was in the video poker industry, and had he known this information, he would not have signed the form based on the general order he had issued shortly before the date of the document. On July 17, 1992, a few weeks before this form was allegedly signed, General Order No. 387 was issued by the Office of Superintendent restricting members of the police department from employment in the video poker industry.

On the basis of Taylor's statement, Saacks was suspended from duty with the police department effective November 23, 1993 by Chief Orticke for violations of General Order No. 387 and ASOP 85.0 relative to restrictions on outside employment and paid details. On November 24, 1993, Saacks held a news conference in which he denied any wrongdoing and maintained that Chief Taylor signed the authorization form giving him permission to participate in the video poker industry.

Also on November 24, 1993, OMI, under the supervision of the IAD, conducted an administrative search of Saacks' office in police headquarters for the purposes of investigating the allegations against Antoine Saacks. This search also included the office of L.J. Canal, Saacks' subordinate on the police department and co-owner of the private business, Police Security Details, Inc. During this search, OMI seized a box of documents from L.J. Canal's

office which were photocopied by OMI and returned to one of the administrative assistants in the police department on the same day. OMI also copied cards from Saacks' telephone file and returned the cards to Saacks' office. Saacks was not present during this search.

Following this search, OMI continued its investigation of Saacks beyond the initial allegations of the MCC complaint with the documents obtained from the administrative search. In December of 1993, the FBI also began a criminal investigation into the MCC allegations of forgery, and OMI suspended its investigation during this time. Saacks appeared before a federal grand jury and submitted the original authorization form to them. In January 1994, the FBI returned the authorization form to OMI indicating that the they were unable to determine that the signature of Chief Taylor was a forgery. No criminal charges were brought against Saacks by the federal government.

On March 10, 1994, OMI's Investigative Report was completed by Senior Agent Robert Mehrtens and forwarded to Chief Orticke. On March 21, 1994, Saacks was tentatively reinstated to duty with the police department, demoted to the rank of Police Captain, and relieved of his unclassified position as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

By letter dated April 11, 1994 to Antoine Saacks from Chief Orticke by Henry Aschebrook of the IAD, Saacks was informed he was being charged with several violations of Departmental Rules and/or Procedures of the police department. These alleged violations went beyond the allegations contained in the MCC complaint, and included alleged improprieties relating to Saacks' detail company, Police Security Details, Inc. In fact, these alleged violations did not include a violation of General Order No. 387, which was the original basis for Saacks' suspension. However, the department reiterated its charge of a violation of ASOP 85.0 which was included in the grounds for Saacks' suspension.

Saacks was instructed to appear for a disciplinary hearing on April 18, 1994 to present any mitigating circumstances or explanations to these charges. An administrative hearing was held on April 18, 1994, and the charges against Saacks were read and discussed with him. Saacks denied the allegations at this time, and neither his attorneys nor the representative of the police association were permitted to speak on his behalf.

By letter dated April 19, 1994 from Chief Orticke, Saacks was advised that he was suspended for 119 days retroactive to November 23, 1995, the date of the suspension. Further, his continued employment with the New Orleans Police Department was terminated. The letter, which was prepared by Captain Henry Aschebrook of IAD, incorporated most of the charges compiled by OMI which were also sustained by Chief Orticke following the administrative hearing. Two of the charges asserted by OMI, unauthorized use of a movable and untruthfulness, were not sustained by Chief Orticke and do not form the basis of the disciplinary action imposed. The termination letter is attached hereto as Appendix "A," and contains the following violations:

1. Violation of Rule 2, Section 1--Adherence to Law: Failure to Obtain an Occupational License and Pay License Tax for Police Security Detail (Chapter 70 of the City Code) and Theft (LSA-R.S.14:67) for submission of fraudulent invoices.

2. Violation of Rule 4, Section 4--Neglect of Duty: Failure to Supervise Lt. Canal in his operation of Police Security Detail and failure to obtain Paid Detail/Outside Employment Forms for ownership of Police Security Detail and Jimmy C's, a part in the movie "JFK", and employment with UGI.

3. Violation of Rule 6, Section 3--Public Statements and Appearances: Unauthorized statements to the press and media appearances.

4. Violation of Rule 7, Section 1--Use of Department Property: Unauthorized use of police department telephones for private business use and unauthorized use of department property by Police Security Detail.

5. Violation of Rule 5, Section 2--Associations: Association with convicted felon, Frank Caracci.

CIVIL SERVICE APPEAL AND DECISION

On May 5, 1994, Saacks appealed to the Civil Service Commission for the City of New Orleans seeking review of this termination from the police department. The matter was assigned by the Civil Service Commission to a Hearing Examiner pursuant to Article X, Section 12, of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, 1974. The hearing, which was the longest in Civil Service history, commenced on December 8, 1994 and concluded on March 1, 1995. Following the hearing, the Hearing Examiner rendered a lengthy report finding that the Appointing Authority (the Police Department) had failed to prove sufficient grounds for the disciplinary action taken against appellant. The report contained a recommendation that appellant be reinstated to his former position with all back pay.

On July 19, 1995, the Civil Service Commission, sitting *en banc*, rendered a decision which deviated from the report of the hearing examiner and upheld the disciplinary action imposed by the Appointing Authority (the Police Department). In an eight page opinion, a majority of the Commission denied Saacks' appeal of his termination. The decision of the Commission, which is appended hereto as Appendix "B," sustained the following charges brought by the Appointing Authority:

1. Rule 2, Section 1, Adherence to Law Rule 4, Section 4, Neglect of Duty

2. Rule 6, Section 3, Public Statements and Appearances

3. Rule 7, Section 1, Use of Departmental Property

The Commission found that these violations supported the disciplinary action imposed on appellant by the Appointing Authority. However, the majority of the Commission was unable to find any violations regarding allegations concerning ownership of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar", Saacks' participation in the movie "JFK" or his alleged association with Frank Caracci, and these charges were not sustained.

Two members of the Commission disagreed with this opinion. One member found that termination was unwarranted, but preferred suspension and demotion. Another member, John P. Nelson, dissented from the majority opinion with lengthy reasons. Commissioner Nelson found no basis for appellant's discharge and determined that appellant should be reinstated to his former position with all back pay.

From the decision of the majority of the Commission, appellant has brought this appeal, assigning eight assignments of error of the Civil Service Commission. These assignments can be consolidated into four arguments:

1. The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission erred in failing to recuse himself.
2. The Commission erred in allowing consideration of the documents which were illegally seized from the offices of L.J. Canal and Antoine Saacks.
3. The Commission erred in not accepting the report of the Hearing Examiner.
4. The Commission was manifestly erroneous in finding that appellant violated departmental rules and that his actions impaired the efficiency of the department.

APPLICABLE LAW

The Louisiana Constitution of 1974 establishes a city civil service which includes "all persons holding offices and positions of trust or employment in the employ of each city having over four hundred thousand population and in every instrumentality thereof." Because the electors of New Orleans failed to exclude its paid firemen and municipal

policemen from these provisions by an election called within one year from the date of the constitution, these employees are included in the classified city civil service. La. Const. art. X, Sec. 1(B), 2; *Walters v. Department of Police of City of New Orleans*, 454 So.2d 106 (La.1984).

A permanent classified City Civil Service employee cannot be subjected to disciplinary action except for cause expressed in writing. He or she may appeal from such disciplinary action to the City Civil Service Commission and the appointing authority has the burden of proof as to the facts. La. Const. art. X, Sec. 8; City Civil Service Rules, Rule II, Sections 4.1, 4.4.

The burden of proof is less in a Civil Service hearing than in a criminal proceeding. Although the facts must be "clearly" established, they need not be established "beyond a reasonable doubt." *Lombas v. Department of Police*, 467 So.2d 1273 (La. App. 4th Cir.), *writ denied*, 470 So.2d 120 (La.1985).

The Civil Service Commission has the exclusive power and authority to hear and decide all removal and disciplinary cases, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths. It may appoint a referee to take testimony, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths to witnesses. The decision of the Commission shall be subject to review on any question of law or fact upon appeal to the Court of Appeal. La. Const. article X, Sec. 12(B).

The Supreme Court has formulated jurisprudential precepts to guide the Commission and the courts of appeal in applying these constitutional principles. *Walters v. Dept. of Police of New Orleans*, 454 So.2d 106, 113 (La.1984) (citations omitted). "Cause" for the dismissal of a person who has gained permanent status in the classified civil service has been interpreted to include conduct prejudicial to the public service in which the employee in question is engaged or detrimental to its efficient operation. The Commission has a duty (FN2) to decide independently from the facts presented

whether the appointing authority has good or lawful cause for taking disciplinary action and, if so, whether the punishment imposed is commensurate with the dereliction. Id., (citations omitted).

Legal cause exists whenever the employee's conduct impairs the efficiency of the public service in which the employee is engaged. The appointing authority has the burden of proving the impairment. *Cittadino v. Department of Police*, 558 So.2d 1311, 1315 (La. App. 4th Cir.1990).

When there is a conflict in testimony, reasonable evaluations of credibility and reasonable inferences of fact should not be disturbed on review. When there are two permissible views of evidence, the fact finder's choice cannot be manifestly erroneous. *Barquet v. Department of Welfare*, 620 So.2d 501, 505 (La. App. 4th Cir.1993).

DISCUSSION

Recusal of Sidney Cates

Appellant contends on appeal that the Commission erred in failing to recuse Chairman Sidney Cates from consideration of this matter. According to the Civil Service Rules for the City of New Orleans, regular employees shall have the right to appeal disciplinary actions to the City Civil Service Commission. Rule II, Section 4.1. The rules provide that Commission shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The findings of a majority of such quorum shall control. Rule II, Section 1.1. The rules further provide that the Commission shall elect one of its members Chairman for a term of one year.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission at the time of appellant's hearing was Sidney H. Cates, IV. Mr. Cates participated in the majority opinion of the Commission along with two other members of the Commission, G.M. Elie and Glenda Jones-Harris. One member, William R. Forrester, Jr., concurred in the decision and the final member, John P. Nelson, dissented from the majority decision.

During the hearing of this matter, appellant orally raised the issue of recusal of Mr. Cates based on Mr. Cates' previous legal representation of Chief Orticke in a divorce proceeding. The issue was subsequently addressed when defense counsel informed the parties and the hearing examiner during the hearing that both attorneys for the Appointing Authority had previously been employed in Mr. Cates' law firm. After a brief discussion of the issue, counsel for appellant withdrew the motion to recuse Mr. Cates at this time.

However, on July 13, 1996, after the conclusion of the hearing and the rendering of the hearing examiner's report, but prior to the decision of the Civil Service Commission, appellant filed a written motion to recuse Commissioner Sidney Cates. In this motion, appellant stated that he had "just learned" that Mr. Cates and his law firm of Carter and Cates was under contract to perform legal work for the City of New Orleans. Appellant contended that this contract provided substantial fees for Mr. Cates in consideration of his representation of the City in a matter regarding utility rates, and therefore Mr. Cates could not render an unbiased decision in the civil service matter.

After hearing oral argument on this motion, the Commission rendered the following decision:

> After hearing extensive argument, the Commission finds insufficient new information offered in support of the motion to recuse, and further finds the motion to be untimely. Said motion is therefore denied.

Relying on the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure and the Judicial Code of Ethics, appellant contends on appeal of this decision that Mr. Cates was obligated to recuse himself based on an obvious conflict of interest in his representation of the City of New Orleans. Appellant contends that the ruling by the majority upholding the disciplinary action should therefore be deemed null and void. In its brief filed in this Court, the Appointing Authority argues that appellant

abandoned the motion to recuse by withdrawing the oral motion urged during the hearing, and that the written motion, which was urged after the conclusion of the hearing was untimely filed.

The City Civil Service Rules contain no provisions relating to the procedure or grounds for recusal of the Commissioners. However, the Civil Service Rules of the State of Louisiana contain the following provision relating to recusal:

> The grounds for recusation of a Commissioner or a Referee shall be the same as the grounds for the recusation of judges of the courts of the State of Louisiana.

The grounds for recusation of judges of Louisiana courts are contained in La. C.C.P. art 151, which provides in part that a judge may be recused when he:

> (1) Has been employed or consulted as an attorney in the cause, or has been associated with an attorney during the latter's employment in the cause;
>
> * * * * * *
>
> (5) Is biased, prejudiced, or interested in the cause or its outcome or biased or prejudiced toward or against the parties or the parties' attorneys to such an extent that he would be unable to conduct fair and impartial proceedings.

Further, La. C.C.P. art. 153 provides that a motion to recuse shall be filed prior to trial or hearing unless the party discovers the facts constituting the ground for recusation thereafter, in which event it shall be filed immediately after these facts are discovered, but prior to judgment.

In the present case, appellant discovered the fact that Sidney Cates or his law firm were providing legal representation to the City of New Orleans on a utility matter just before appellant filed the written motion to recuse. The motion was made prior to judgment of the Commission, and

was timely filed pursuant to the provisions of La. C.C.P. art. 153.

Further, under the state rules, a judge or commissioner may be recused when he is currently representing one of the litigants in the case before him. As the City Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over appeals taken by city employees of disciplinary action taken against them, these commissioners exercise the same functions as a judge or state commissioner. In such cases, the presence of bias or conflicts of interest are not uncommon, and a procedure for recusation is therefore an essential element for insuring fundamental fairness and justice to all parties. To the extent the City Civil Service Rules fail to provide for a procedure for recusation of Commissioners, we find the rules to be deficient.

Assuming a contract for legal representation existed between Mr. Cates or his law firm and the City of New Orleans, there is no doubt that Mr. Cates should have been recused from ruling on this disciplinary matter or any other civil service matter where the City of New Orleans is necessarily one of the litigants. However, the record in this case does not contain the actual contract for legal representation between Mr. Cates or his law firm and the City of New Orleans. In the absence of any specific provision in the City Civil Service Rules requiring recusation, and absent any documentary evidence of a contract between Mr. Cates and the City of New Orleans, we are unable to find that the denial of appellant's motion to recuse requires reversal of the Commission's decision in this case.

Seizure of Documents

Appellant argues that the Commission erred in accepting the hearing examiner's finding that the seizure of documents from the offices of Saacks and Lt. Canal was lawful. Prior to the Civil Service hearing, appellant filed a Motion in Limine seeking to exclude all evidence seized from being admitted at the hearing. The Appointing Authority attempted to introduce seized documents at the Civil Service hearing, and

the hearing examiner conducted an evidentiary hearing on this motion at this time.

The record of this hearing indicates that on November 24, 1993, Chief Orticke received an anonymous telephone call indicating that records relating to private police detail businesses could be found in the departmental offices of Saacks, Canal, and Major Ronald Serpas. Although the private detail businesses were not part of the MCC complaint, nor was any criminal conduct complained of, Chief Orticke related this information to OMI Director Peter Munster.

Munster contacted the city attorney, who authorized an immediate administrative search of these offices. (FN3) Munster requested permission from Chief Orticke to search these offices, and Chief Orticke granted the request and instructed Captain Henry Aschebrock and Major Richard Reeves of IAD to accompany the OMI agents and supervise the search for the department. On the same day, OMI conducted an administrative search of the police department offices of Saacks, Canal and Serpas. Although Lt. Canal was present during most of the search of his office, Saacks was not notified of the search or present at the time of the search as he had been suspended from the department the previous day.

As a result of the search, OMI seized a box of documents from Canal's office which were copied and returned to Canal's administrative assistant. Further, OMI seized from Saacks' office cards from his telephone files which were copied and returned to his office. The originals of these documents were never located, however. The Appointing Authority attempted to introduce the copies of these documents at the hearing, at which time appellant urged the Motion in Limine.

The hearing examiner denied this motion and admitted the seized documents which were offered by the Appointing Authority into evidence. The admitted documents supported the Appointing Authority's charges against Saacks of failing

to supervise a subordinate, failing to obtain an occupational license, and using departmental property for personal gain. The Commission did not disturb the hearing examiner's ruling.

On appeal to this Court, Saacks contends that the documents were improperly seized and should not have been admitted into evidence. Appellant contends that the search was conducted without his permission, without probable cause and without a search warrant, thereby violating his constitutional rights.

There is no dispute in this case that OMI did not have probable cause or a search warrant to conduct the search of these offices. However, in denying Saacks' motion to exclude the documents, the hearing examiner relied on NOPD operations manual ASOP 48, which provides in pertinent part:

> 1. All Department property, including vehicles, lockers, desks and personal property therein, shall be subject to search upon the request of a member acting in a supervisory capacity.
> 2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in the presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property. When the member is not available, the search shall be conducted in the presence of one of the member's supervisors.

Although the hearing examiner found that Saacks and Canal should have been notified of the search, he found that the provisions of the departmental rule was satisfied as their superior, Capt. Henry Aschebrook of IAD, was present during the entire search. We find no error in this ruling. Based on the evidence in the record before us, we find that the search of Saacks and Canal's offices were legal administrative searches, and the hearing examiner did not err in admitting the seized documents into evidence. We agree with the reasoning stated by the hearing examiner:

... This conclusion takes into consideration that this search was conducted not in private offices or residence, but in N.O.P.D. offices, and desks and file cabinets belonging to the Department. A City employee, especially members of the police department, can not have as high expectation of privacy and a private citizen. The police department is a para military organization, whose members have extraordinary powers. Members of the police department carry guns and badges and have a strict chain of command. Members are subject to the Department's detailed Operations Manual, where ASOP 48.0 is found. ASOP 48.0 is in the nature of a condition of employment, and is necessary to preserve discipline and curb misconduct.

Of course, ASOP 48.0 can not supersede the United States Constitution's Fourth Amendment or the Louisiana Constitution's privacy rights. The Hearing Examiner can envision situations where the Department conducts illegal administrative searches, which cannot be saved even by ASOP 48. But such is not the case herein. The totality of the situation gave OMI and the Department sufficient reason to investigate private businesses being conducted by the Chief Deputy out of police headquarters. If Chief Deputy Saacks and Lt. Canal had wished to keep their business strictly private, they should not have conducted it out of police headquarters. The public's interest in the truth and necessity to investigate and stop police misconduct likewise outweigh Chief Deputy Saacks' privacy interest and the possibility of deterring future unlawful OMI and Department searches of police officers and other city employees.

Further, we find no merit in appellant's argument that the admission of copies of these documents violated the Louisiana Code of Evidence. La. C.E. 1002 allows a duplicate to be admissible to the same extent as an original document. Although this provision is limited by La. C.E. 1004, we find no evidence in this case that the Appointing Authority lost or destroyed the original documents in bad faith. The hearing examiner did not abuse his discretion in admitting these documents.

Failing to Adopt Report of Hearing Examiner

Appellant next contends that the Commission had no reasonable basis to reject the hearing examiner's report.

The Louisiana Constitution, Art. 10, Section 12(B), provides that a hearing examiner's function in municipal civil service proceedings is to take testimony, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths to witnesses. The hearing examiner does not have the authority to make a final decision or to uphold or reverse disciplinary action. That function lies solely with the Commission, and the Commission is not bound to accept the hearing examiner's factual determinations and recommendation. Accordingly, Saacks' contentions on this issue are meritless.

The Charges Against Antoine Saacks

The heart of appellant's argument on appeal is the propriety of the Commission's decision upholding the charges brought against appellant by the police department. Appellant contends in a series of arguments that the Commission erred in finding that the Appointing Authority had proven sufficient cause for the charges against appellant or for the disciplinary action imposed. The disciplinary action in this case was based on several alleged violations of the Departmental Rules and/or Procedures of the police department. We will consider each of the charges made by the Appointing Authority individually.

I. Failure to Obtain an Occupational License

The Commission found that the Appointing Authority met its burden of proving that appellant violated Rule 2,

Section 1, Adherence to Law, by failing to obtain an occupational license for the business Police Security Detail, Inc. as required by the New Orleans City Code.

Rule 2, Section 1 and the applicable laws thereto as stated in the termination letter, provide as follows:

> Rule 2--Moral Conduct
>
> 1. Adherence to Law:
>
> Employees shall act in accordance with the constitutions, statutes, ordinances, administrative regulations, of the Unites States, the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans, but when in another jurisdiction shall obey the applicable laws. Neither ignorance of the law, its interpretations, nor failure to be physically arrested and charged shall be regarded as a valid defense against the requirements of this rule.
>
> Applicable Laws (FN4):
>
> Chapter 70 of the Code of the City of New Orleans: Occupational License Tax.

During the pre-termination hearing held on April 18, 1994, OMI Agent Robert Mehrtens stated that the applicable section of the code which Saacks was accused of violating is Section 70-37 relating to employment agencies. At the Civil Service hearing, Chief Orticke also testified that Saacks was charged with a violation of the section of the code relating to employment agencies. This section provides:

> Each person conducting business of an advertising agency using other means than billboard or the business of an employment agency subject to license under R.S. 23:101 et seq. shall pay an annual license of $100.

The record shows that the NOPD officers were hired in their off-duty hours by a private entity, with Saacks' corporation, PSD, acting as a broker between the parties. The officers' wages were paid by the private entity, although PSD usually billed the entity for the officers' time and

received a check from the private entity for disbursement to the officers. Although the work was generally performed in Orleans Parish, PSD was incorporated in Jefferson Parish. Under these circumstances, we fail to find any competent evidence that PSD was an "employment agency" subject to the provisions of the New Orleans City Code.

However, the City Code states that the penalty for a violation of this section is that all unpaid licenses shall be deemed delinquent and are subject to the immediate payment of delinquent tax, interest, penalties and costs. There is no evidence in the record that PSD was cited by the city tax collector for failing to pay a license tax for this business. In any event, the appropriate remedy would be payment of delinquent taxes by the corporation.

Prior to the charges against Saacks, detail coordinators at the NOPD were not sanctioned for failure to have occupational licenses. Captain Robert Hecker only obtained an occupational license in June of 1994 after the charges were brought against Saacks. Further, Major Ronal Serpas did not have an occupational license in 1993 for his detail company which he operated during this time. The record shows that the Appointing Authority charged Major Serpas with the identical violation which was brought against Saacks. Major Serpas was suspended from the department for five days, which was reduced by Chief Orticke to three days. Major Serpas appealed this suspension to the Civil Service Commission. Counsel for the Appointing Authority failed to file responsive pleadings to this appeal, and the disciplinary action was reversed.

We find no factual basis in the record for the Commission's determination that this charge supports the disciplinary action imposed on appellant. Our review of the record indicates that by the police department's own actions in an identical case, disciplinary action for this type of violation was not warranted. Accordingly, we do not find that the evidence in the record supports the Commission's conclusion

that Saacks' failure to obtain this license supports the disciplinary action imposed, and we conclude that the Commission was manifestly erroneous in upholding this charge.

II. Public Statements and Appearances

The Commission found that Saacks violated the departmental rule which prohibits public statements and media appearances by members of the department without permission from the department. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission stated:

> With respect to this charge, the Commission finds as a fact that Saacks did voluntarily appear on television and made public appearances on Angela and Calling Ed Clancy, and did so without consent of the Public Affairs Division of the Department or the Superintendent. This is a clear violation of Rule 6, Section 3, and in no way can be condoned or brushed aside by self-serving statements to the effect that it was done merely in defense. This "going public" by this officer could only cause confusion in the rank and file and be deleterious to the morale of the force, which should be represented by one voice. These public appearances could have easily been refused, and request for remarks could as well have been answered with the usual "no comment" which is the time-honored method in keeping matters from escalating and defusing otherwise explosive situations. Saacks chose to take another course, and in doing so, seriously violated the Department's Rule.

Rule 6, Section 3 provides as follows:

> Members shall not publicly criticize or ridicule the Department, its policies, or other members by speech, writing, or other expression, where such

> speech, writing, or other expression is defamatory, obscene, unlawful, undermines the effectiveness of the Department, interferes with the maintenance of discipline, or is made with reckless disregard for truth or falsity.
>
> Members shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any articles for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or a periodical, release or divulge investigative information, or any other matters of the Department without official sanction or proper authority. Members may lecture on "police" or other related subjects only with the prior approval of the Superintendent of Police.

It is undisputed that after his suspension in November of 1993, Saacks made a number of statements to the press and appeared on local radio and television shows without permission of Chief Orticke or the Public Information Division of the NOPD. The Appointing Authority argued that these appearances constituted a clear violation of Rule 6. In support of this position, the Appointing Authority introduced testimony that there is no exception to this rule for suspended officers or deputy chiefs. The Police Department contends that this rule applies even to personal matters where an ongoing investigation is taking place, as in the case here.

The record contains evidence of several public appearances made by Saacks during his suspension. The first such appearance was a press conference he held on November 24, 1993, the day after his suspension, in which he refuted the allegations of the MCC complaint and denied any wrongdoing. Saacks also responded to questioning by The Times Picayune, in which he referred to the OMI investigation as a "witch-hunt" and to the department's actions in demoting him and not calling it disciplinary action as "crazy." Further, Saacks admitted that during his suspension he accepted invitations to appear on the Angela

television show, and well as the Calling Ed Clancy radio show. Saacks contends that he was forced to appear before the media in an attempt to rebut the highly publicized allegations of the MCC, and that he did not believe it was necessary to obtain departmental permission.

The hearing examiner found, after reviewing the media appearances in this case and listening to the testimony and evidence presented, that "Antoine Saacks was simply defending his hard-earned reputation as a highly respected and ranking member of NOPD by asserting that he had not committed any wrongdoing." The hearing examiner concluded that the statements and appearances by Saacks did not constitute a violation of Rule 6.

Evidence presented at the hearing indicated that Rule 6 was in effect to prevent the rank and file police officers from speaking publicly on a departmental matter. There was also testimony presented that this rule did not apply to management level officers. Further, the evidence indicates that the public comments made by the officer would have to be detrimental to the department to constitute a violation. Captain Henry Aschebrock of IAD testified as follows:

> Q. Have you ever read the news release?
>
> A. I read the ones that are in here, in the [OMI] report.
>
> Q. In your opinion as an investigator for I.A.D., is that a criticism of the Department or a defense of his actions as alleged by the M.C.C.?
>
> A. I know that there was a lot that he said in his defense. I'm not sure whether any one thing that he said may have been taken as criticism, you know. In order to be a violation, it was ruled that it has to be something that was detrimental to the Police Department or to the Superintendent himself. It had to be some type of slanderous remark or something of that nature.

In addition, Chief Taylor testified at the hearing that the rule regarding public appearances was designed to deal with police matters and did not apply to an officer's media

appearances for personal reasons. Chief Taylor testified that he saw "just about all" of Saacks' media appearances and did not find them to be offensive or defamatory to the police department. Chief Taylor also testified that he would not have suspended Saacks for making these appearances and if one of his deputy chiefs had broken this rule while he was superintendent, he would have merely "spoken to him." Further, Chief Taylor testified that unless Chief Orticke specifically ordered Saacks to avoid media appearances, a violation of this rule could not be upheld.

Testimony at the hearing revealed that prior to Saacks' suspension, a Public Information officer brought a television news reporter to Saacks' office at headquarters for an interview regarding the MCC allegations. At this time, Sam Fradella of the Public Information Office instructed Saacks that Chief Orticke wanted Saacks to give this interview to refute the MCC allegations. There was no evidence presented that after this interview was conducted, Saacks was ordered not to speak to the media during his suspension.

We have reviewed the various statements to the media and public appearances made by Saacks during the period of his suspension. We agree with the hearing examiner's conclusion that the nature of these appearances dealt with refuting the public allegations made against him by the MCC. We find no evidence that the statements or appearances were offensive or derogatory to the police department. Commissioner Nelson, in his dissent from the majority opinion, stated as follows:

> A reasonable person who listened to, watched or read the Appellant's statement regarding the issues in this case would have to conclude that the publication was made in a professional manner, and it was free of obscene, defamatory and false statements.

Although the majority of the Commission found that Saacks should have not commented on the ongoing

investigation, the record indicates that his choice to do so did not constitute a violation of departmental rules. The record shows that Saacks as a ranking officer regularly spoke on behalf of the department while on a crime scene, and he did not need permission of the department to do this. Further, Saacks was never instructed by Chief Orticke to avoid media appearances during his suspension, and in fact, Chief Orticke actually instructed him to respond to the media prior to his suspension. Further, the record supports the hearing examiner's determination that the remarks made by Saacks were not derogatory to the police department, but were an attempt to refute the public allegations of wrongdoing made against him. We find no basis to disturb the findings of the hearing examiner on this issue. The determination of the Commission that appellant's actions constituted a violation of departmental rules is not supported by competent evidence in the record, and is manifestly erroneous.

III. Use of Department Property

The Commission found this to be the most serious of all the charges leveled against Saacks, and concluded that the Appointing Authority had proved a violation of Rule 7, Section 1, which provides:

> Rule 7--Department Property.
>
> 1. Use of Department Property
>
> Members shall use Department property only for the purpose for which it is intended and in accordance with Department policy, rules, procedures, and orders. Members shall exercise care in the use of all Departmental property and equipment and shall promptly report any theft, loss or damage of Department property.

These charges also included a charge of a violation of the rules on Adherence to Law, with the Applicable Law cited as follows:

> R.S. 14 Article 67 Theft

> A. Theft is the misappropriation or taking of anything of value which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. An intent to deprive the other permanently of whatever may be the subject of the misappropriation or taking is essential ...

In reaching this conclusion that appellant violated these rules, the Commission stated as follows:

> The Commission finds as a fact that Saacks did use an office in the Department for the purpose of carrying on his personal affairs concerning United Gaming, Inc., and Police Security Details, Inc. He did make use of office and cellular phones to further his private business interest, and never once thought it proper not to do so or tender repayment.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> Furthermore, not only were telephones used for private affairs, but also fax machines, computers and departmental addresses were listed on the various corporations' letterheads and checks. One might well ask again, just by whom was the Appellant employed? Then there are the charges to the movie company. Were the barricades, vans, police cars, and motor scooters really being use free of charge? If so, why do the billings show charges not only for the officers who drove the cars or van, but there are itemized charges for the "van" and for the "barricades". Does this constitute only an error in billing, or is it a charge for the use of City equipment which City policy makes available free of charge? Saacks' corporation got paid in any event and the invoices seem to bear this out.... These are very serious

charges and the Commission finds that there is a violation of Rule 7, Section 1, Use of Department Property.

Although Chief Orticke testified that the charge of theft related to Saacks' charges to the production company for city equipment in violation of departmental policy, Captain Aschebrock, who prepared the termination letter, testified that he could not determine why OMI listed this charge in their report. Captain Aschebrock testified:

> I am not certain, at all, about what the theft charge was for. It was for overbilling of invoices? I'm not sure if that even existed, really. It could have been for the use of the Department's property.

Captain Aschebrock further testified as follows:

> Q. Is that referring to the telephones or to the fax machines or the movie equipment?
>
> A. I assume they are referring to everything that was owned by the city that may have been used without the City's approval or knowledge.
>
> Q. But that is not a charge of theft, is it?
>
> A. No.

From our review of the record, we find that the charge of misuse of departmental property apparently relates to Saacks' alleged use of departmental phones, offices, stationery, fax machines and computers for personal business reasons. The charge of theft apparently relates to the charge that appellant improperly rented city equipment to movie production company.

The record contains a substantial amount of testimony and documentary evidence regarding these charges which were brought against appellant. We will first address the charge of theft in which the Appointing Authority contended that Saacks improperly profited from the use of city equipment by a production company.

The evidence shows that as an incentive to promote business in New Orleans, the City of New Orleans routinely offered city equipment to the various production companies for use in their movies and commercials free of charge. This included police department vans, tow wagons, motor scooters, police cars and barricades to the extent they were available. The city policy as described to the production company officials prior to production was to charge the production company for the manpower to deliver, set-up and retrieve these items, but not to charge for the use of the equipment itself.

During 1993, the films The Pelican Brief and French Silk were produced in the New Orleans area. The production companies for these films contracted with Police Security Details, Inc. to provide security and other services for these productions. As a result of the search of Lt. Canal's office in November 1993, OMI seized copies of a number of invoices which they alleged were submitted to the production companies for payment. Relying on these invoices and other documents including pay sheets and check registers found in Lt. Canal's office, OMI determined that PSD improperly charged the production companies for use of city-owned barricades and vehicles.

At the hearing of this matter, the Appointing Authority introduced several invoices which they alleged were sent to the production companies by PSD for these two films. On some of the invoices, there were charges listed for officers and additional charges which merely stated "van," "tow wagon," or "barricades." The Appointing Authority contended that these invoices constituted proof that Saacks and his business were overbilling the production companies for city-owned equipment. Chief Orticke testified that on the basis on the OMI findings, he charged Saacks with an administrative charge of theft from profiting from the use of city equipment.

However, Saacks testified at the hearing that he did not prepare the invoices for PSD and was not aware that the invoices contained charges for city equipment. In fact, Saacks testified repeatedly during the hearing that regardless of the wording on the invoices, to his knowledge, the production companies were not charged for the use of city equipment. Saacks referred to the city policy of offering this equipment free of charge, and testified that the production companies were aware of this policy.

In addition, Gary Huckabay, the Location Manager for the film The Pelican Brief in 1993, testified that Antoine Saacks and L.J. Canal, through PSD, assisted the production company in obtaining off-duty officers and official equipment and props for this film. Mr. Huckabay stated that at the start of the production, PSD was given purchase orders for each officer or item requested.

Mr. Huckabay testified that he received invoices from PSD which were based on the purchase orders for the officers' services during the course of the film production. He then submitted these invoices for approval and payment to the production manager, the producer and the head accountant for the production company. The invoices are then reviewed and compared with the purchase orders by each of these individuals prior to payment.

Mr. Huckabay was questioned about the items listed on several of the PSD invoices for The Pelican Brief which stated "van" or "tow wagon." The witness stated that regardless of the wording of the invoices, the production company only paid for the manpower to deliver the city equipment, and not for the use of the city equipment. He stated that production companies are tightly budgeted organizations, and the invoices received were compared carefully with the purchase orders set out at the beginning of the film. Mr. Huckabay stated that if PSD had charged the production company for the use of city equipment, he and the production company would have known about it. Mr. Huckabay further stated he

was aware that the City had a policy of offering city vehicles and equipment for use in the film free of charge. He specifically testified that to his knowledge, the production company had not been overbilled by PSD, and in fact, the production company was satisfied with the services rendered by PSD.

The hearing examiner found Lt. Canal's record keeping to be unsophisticated, and stated that he doubted Lt. Canal could have deceived the production company officials. The hearing examiner concluded that even if this had occurred, there was no evidence presented that Saacks was aware of this.

The Commission in its decision does not address the testimony of Gary Huckabay that the production company had not been overbilled. The Commission concluded that because Saacks' corporation got paid for these items listed on the invoices, PSD must have charged the production company for the use of city equipment.

The record shows that Chief Orticke based this charge on OMI's findings. Although OMI concluded that PSD charged the production companies for the city equipment, OMI did not receive a complaint of overbilling from production company officials, nor did OMI interview any representatives of the production companies. Rather, OMI based this charge on their interpretation of the invoices which listed city equipment or vehicles as a separate entry on the invoices in addition to the charge for the officers' time. The testimony of the representative of the production company denied that they were charged for use of city equipment.

The only testimony in the record which supports the Appointing Authority's charge is the testimony of OMI Agent Robert Mehrtens, who interpreted the invoices and concluded that PSD was engaged in a scheme of overbilling production companies. However, Agent Mehrtens is not an expert in accounting, and he admitted he did not speak to production company officials regarding these charges.

The evidence in the record that Lt. Canal handled all the billing invoices for PSD is uncontroverted. There were no witnesses who testified that Saacks participated or had knowledge of the billing process of PSD. Lt. Canal failed to testify at the hearing regarding the meaning of these invoices. Absent any evidence that Saacks had knowledge of or participated in alleged overbilling practices, we find that the Commission manifestly erred in finding that Saacks was guilty of violations of theft for improperly renting city equipment.

The Commission further found that Saacks misused his departmental cellular phone to further his private business interests in violation of Rule 7. With regard to this charge, the evidence shows that deputy chiefs and other ranking officers, who are on 24-hour duty, are given cellular phones by the department. The Appointing Authority contended that Saacks made several improper long distance telephone calls to United Gaming to further his private business interests. The record shows that the total amount of these phones calls over a three year period was $50.32.

The hearing examiner found no evidence which set forth the departmental rules and regulations concerning the use of cellular phones. In fact, several witnesses testified that officers were never given any instructions or limitations governing the permitted usage of their cellular phones. Leonard Simmons, the Chief Administrative Officer for the City, testified that there is no prohibition against using cellular phones for personal phone calls. Henry Aschebrock, the Director of IAD, testified that he did not know of any regulation regarding cellular phones.

Further, the record indicates that the custom in the police department was to use cellular phones for personal reasons when necessary. Several police officers, including Chief Orticke, testified that they made personal phone calls on their cellular phones. Chief Orticke stated he has "knowledge that every high-ranking officer that has a cellular phone does

make personal telephone calls," but he disputed whether they made business calls.

The record also shows that the department allowed the use of cellular phones to call long-distance. Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez testified that he used his cellular phone to make long distance calls. Major Howard Robertson also testified that his cellular phone was used to make long distance calls.

In addition, Madeline Martin, an administrative technician with the police department who handled the long distance telephone billing, testified that approximately one-half of the departmental telephones were used for long distance telephone calls which the department paid for. According to the testimony of several officers, there was no policy in effect which required the police officer to reimburse the City for long distance or local personal telephone calls. (FN5)

The Commission fails to cite any evidence in the record which indicates that Saacks violated departmental policy by using his cellular phone to make long distance calls. Absent any evidence which indicates that use of cellular phones for personal reasons was prohibited by the department, we conclude that the Commission's determination on this issue is manifestly erroneous.

The Commission also found that fax machines, computers and the departmental address and offices were used for Saacks' private affairs in violation of departmental policy. The hearing examiner found that the testimony and evidence in the record supports a finding that the department allowed the use of departmental property for detail coordination.

With regard to the use of the fax machine, the record shows that Saacks was not charged with misuse of the fax machine, but rather he was charged with failing to properly supervise Lt. Canal's use of the fax for PSD business. Based on records discovered in Lt. Canal's office, OMI alleged that

Lt. Canal had used the police department fax machine on six occasions to transmit documents which were not related to police business.

Nevertheless, the hearing examiner found that the departmental policy did not prohibit the use of the fax machine. In fact, there was ample testimony presented that the fax machine was used by many officers for the transmission of personal messages, including use of the fax to notify other officers of available details. The hearing examiner relied on Chief Taylor's testimony that both the teletype and the fax have been used by officers to list available details and that this activity is not a violation of departmental rules. Chief Taylor stated that if Saacks had used the fax machine for personal business, he would not have suspended, fired or even reprimanded him. Absent a showing that Saacks used or authorized use of the fax machine in contravention of departmental policy, we find that the Commission erred in upholding this charge.

With regard to the use of the departmental address on the PSD stationery, the Appointing Authority introduced several invoices which listed the departmental address and telephone numbers as its corporate address. Testimony at trial revealed that many officers used the departmental address and phone number for personal reasons, and specifically for the purposes of arranging details. Captain Anthony Genovese testified that it was common practice for the detail coordinators to list headquarters' address and telephone number on their invoices.

Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez testified that he was not surprised to see police headquarters' address or telephone numbers on the billing invoices. He testified:

> A lot of the detail information came to the people at Headquarters, because it was coordinated out of Headquarters or out of different areas of the Police Department.

Although Lt. Canal failed to testify at the Civil Service hearing, he stated in his statement to OMI that the invoices which contained the department's address were not printed by him or Saacks, but were given to him as an unsolicited gift by a council member's son. The record also shows that some of the PSD invoices bore the corporation's registered address in Metairie.

With regard to the charge that Saacks improperly used departmental computers and offices for his detail business, we find that the evidence fails to support a violation of departmental rules. Although the testimony indicates that telephone calls were received at headquarters regarding the detail business and that checks were disbursed at headquarters, there has been no showing that this practice constitutes a violation of departmental policy. In fact, the record shows that the department encouraged and supported the participation in private details.

Henry Aschebrock of IAD testified that "there are portions of some details, which out of necessity have to be conducted within the Police Department." Several police officers testified that other detail coordinators operate out of police headquarters with the knowledge of the department. Several officers testified that they receive calls on departmental phones and radios while on duty to work off-duty details. Deputy Chief Duane Johnson, the Appointing Authority's witness, testified that his secretary does work for Lt. Arthur Bertucci, who coordinates a detail for U.N.O. He stated that although most of the work is done at home, his secretary distributes checks to the officers who worked the U.N.O. detail from headquarters during her lunch hour.

Further, Sergeant Harry Mendoza testified that the department cooperated with detail coordination:

> Well, the common practice was that everything the Department had, insofar as the details were concerned, was there and it was available. Every level of the Department's ranking structure utilized

> every means available to them to see that the details were being filed and the other members of the Department were made available the opportunity to work details. Now, with the telephones and then, later on the fax machines, originally the teletype services were all used. It was posted, you know, memos were posted for details. It was a common practice and it has been a common practice. It was really made to actually make it available to make a fair wage.

Further, there was testimony that some of the officers who coordinated details actually used the station checking account to issue checks to the officers who had participated in various private details. Captain Anthony Genovese and Captain Robert Hecker testified that they coordinated details where one check was issued by the private entity and it was deposited in the particular station's checking account. The individual officers were then paid from that account.

The record further shows that Chief Taylor stated at the hearing that there were several detail companies within the police department. He stated he did not believe the use of headquarters for a detail business was a violation of departmental rules. Chief Taylor was questioned as follows:

> Q. Is it your testimony that Mr. Saacks and Mr. L.J. Canal just having a detail company out of the Police Department is a violation? Is that alone a violation?
>
> A. That alone would not have been a violation, but if the other things that were asked, such as using the fax machine and making a profit off of the Department's property, that would be a violation.

Use of the departmental office and equipment for detail coordination purposes was a common practice in the police department, and we find no support in the record for the Commission's determination of a violation of departmental rules and regulations. Under the circumstances presented here, where the police department supported the officers'

effort to work off-duty details and was aware that details were coordinated out of headquarters, we find that the Commission erred in upholding this charge against appellant. We find the Commission's determination on this issue to be manifestly erroneous.

IV. Neglect of Duty

The Commission next determined that the Appointing Authority had proven a violation of Rule 4, Section 4 with regard to Saacks' duty to supervise his subordinate, L.J. Canal.

The rule, as cited in the termination letter, provides as follows:

> Rule 4--Performance of Duty
>
> 4. Neglect of Duty
>
> a. Each member, because of his grade and assignment, is required to perform certain duties and assume certain responsibilities. A member's failure to properly function in either or both of these areas constitutes a neglect of duty.
>
> b. A member with supervisory responsibility shall be in neglect of duty whenever he fails to properly supervise subordinates, or when his actions in matters relating to discipline fail to conform with the dictates of Departmental Rules and Regulations.
>
> c. The following acts or omissions to act, although not exhaustive are considered neglect of duty:
>
> 6. Failing to comply with instructions, oral or written, from any authoritative source.

The charge of neglect of duty can be divided into two separate allegations. First, Saacks is charged with failing to supervise Lt. Canal in the manner in which Canal managed the private detail business, in violation of section 4(a) and (b). Secondly, Saacks is charged with a violation of section 4(c),

by neglecting his duty to obtain authorization forms for his outside employment with PSD and UGI. (FN6)

With regard to the charge of neglect of duty to supervise L.J. Canal, the Commission stated in its decision:

> If Lt. L.J. Canal (too ill to be called as a witness) was in charge of the business on a day to day basis, it was Saacks' responsibility to properly exercise command supervision over this lower ranking officer, and he cannot simply excuse any wrongdoing by saying that it was Canal's responsibility.

The Appointing Authority contended at the hearing that Canal's actions in using the police department address and telephone number on the billing invoices for PSD, using the departmental fax machine for PSD business, and allegedly overbilling the production companies for city-owned equipment are violations of departmental rules. The Appointing Authority contended that as Saacks was a partner in the private venture with Lt. Canal, Saacks knew or should have known of these alleged violations.

Saacks testified at the hearing that Lt. Canal completely managed the business of PSD, and that Saacks had no knowledge of any of the alleged improprieties regarding Lt. Canal's management of PSD. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses who testified that they only dealt with Lt. Canal on PSD business, and not with Saacks. Lt. Canal did not testify at the hearing concerning his activities.

The hearing examiner specifically found that Saacks did not know of and was not involved in Lt. Canal's billing practices in connection with PSD. In fact, the record shows that several witnesses corroborated Saacks' testimony by stating that they only dealt with Lt. Canal for PSD business.

The Commission has failed to cite to any evidence in the record which contradicted Saacks' testimony or establishes a basis for holding Saacks liable for improperly supervising Lt.

Canal. We have carefully reviewed the record, and fail to find any evidence to support the police department's charge that Saacks knew or should have known of alleged improprieties of Lt. Canal, or that he failed to properly supervise Canal's activities. We find the Commission's determination to the contrary to be manifestly erroneous.

Moreover, the hearing examiner found that the true intent of Rule 4 is to govern the supervision that occurs within the parameters of police work. The Commission failed to offer any evidence in dispute of this finding, and the record contains no evidence which indicates otherwise. In light of the evidence in the record, we find the hearing examiner's interpretation of this rule to be reasonable.

The charges against Saacks are confined primarily to his alleged failure to supervise Lt. Canal's actions in handling the bookkeeping for the privately owned security business. There was no testimony or evidence presented that Canal was failing to perform his police department duties, and the Commission does not rely on any evidence that such was the case. We find that the Commission erred in finding Saacks in violation of the departmental rule requiring him to supervise his subordinates, when there was no showing the alleged lack of supervision related to police work.

Further, Chief Orticke testified that the charge of failure to supervise a subordinate can only be upheld if the subordinate is found to have violated a rule. The record indicates that L.J. Canal has never been charged with any type of violation of departmental rules. Although OMI recommended Canal be charged with several violations of departmental rules, the department chose not to charge or discipline Canal for these alleged violations. (FN7)

In addition, at the time of these alleged infractions, there were two supervisors in the chain of command between Canal and Saacks, one of whom was (former Deputy) Chief Orticke. Although these officers were in direct supervision of Lt.

Canal's activities, these supervisors have not been charged with neglect of duty.

The record contains insufficient evidence to prove that Saacks was in violation of Rule 4(a) and (b). We find the hearing examiner's determinations to be reasonable and supported by the record. We find no rational basis for the determination of the Commission. Under these circumstances, we find that the Commission's determination that Saacks was in violation of the departmental rule of neglect of duty to be manifestly erroneous.

We will next address the Commission's determination that Saacks failed to obtain departmental permission to operate Police Security Details, Inc. or to work with United Gaming, Inc. Within the charge in the termination letter relating to neglect of duty, the Appointing Authority cited the following violation:

> 4. Neglect of Duty
>
> c. The following acts or omissions to act, ... are considered neglect of duty:
>
> 6. Failing to comply with instructions, oral or written, from any authoritative source;

In support of this charge, the letter cited to NOPD Operations Manual ASOP 85.0 relative to Paid Detail/Outside Employment, which provides in pertinent part:

> 4. Members wishing to work any paid details or engage in outside employment shall complete a New Orleans Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Form # 121 prior to working the paid detail/outside employment...

The Appointing Authority contends that Saacks participated in outside employment without permission of the police department and therefore is in violation of Rule 4, Section 4 and ASOP 85.0.

On appeal, appellant contends that a reading of the decision of the Commission indicates that the Commission did not sustain the charge of failing to submit authorization forms

for outside employment. However, the ruling of the Commission does not clearly exonerate appellant on this issue. In its decision, the Commission stated:

> It is clear that Saacks operated the "Police Security Details, Inc." without an occupational license and without permission from the Police Department, and without a doubt, profited from the operation of the business. (Emphasis ours.)

Further, our reading of the Commission's decision indicates that the Commission found as a violation Saacks' failure to submit an outside employment authorization form for his association with UGI. Although this violation is contained in the section of the decision relating to "Associations," the Commission nevertheless found that Saacks' connection with United Gaming constituted outside employment for which he had not received departmental permission. The Commission stated:

> The majority of the Commission is unable to find any violations regarding allegations concerning ownership vel non of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar", the appellant's participation in the movie "JFK" or in his alleged association with convicted felon, Frank Caracci. However, his receipt of a large sum of money, $325,000.00, raises questions again concerning for whom was the appellant actually working? This has to, and the Commission so finds, constituted [sic] outside employment on a very large scale indeed and violated ASOP 85.0 relative to outside employment. (Emphasis ours.)

We interpret this language of the decision to mean that the Commission determined that the Appointing Authority did prove the charge of failure to obtain authorization forms for Police Security Details, Inc. and for UGI. We will therefore address the issue of whether this decision was based on sufficient evidence in the record.

Police Security Details, Inc.

Saacks conceded at the hearing that he was an owner of the business PSD, but contended that he did not actually work a detail for the business, acting only as the contact person between the production companies and the police officers. However, the hearing examiner found that the evidence in the record supported the fact that Saacks worked for PSD, and that he was not merely an owner of the corporation as he claimed. Accordingly, the hearing examiner concluded that Saacks was therefore required to obtain authorization from the department to conduct this business.

Saacks claimed that to his knowledge Lt. Canal submitted an authorization form for PSD in both Canal's and Saacks' names. Although the hearing examiner apparently found Saacks' testimony concerning the existence of the form credible, concluding that it would satisfy the requirement of ASOP 85.0, the Commission sustained the charge finding that Saacks operated PSD "without permission from the Police Department."

We have carefully reviewed the record to determine whether there is evidence to corroborate Saacks' testimony that Lt. Canal submitted a form in his name for the detail business. Lt. Christopher Maurice, the Commander of the Inspections Department which maintains the detail forms, testified that he did not find an authorization form for Saacks although he did find a form for Lt. Canal which dealt with "movie details." He could not recall whether this form was in the name of Police Security Details, Inc. However, Lt. Maurice testified that the police department does not maintain computer records of all detail forms submitted, but purges its files each year. In fact, the record shows that the department was unable to locate forms submitted for paid detail or outside employment by other officers. Chief Taylor and Chief Orticke both admitted at trial that they had private businesses for which they had submitted authorization forms, but the police department records failed to reveal any evidence of

these forms. Nevertheless, Saacks was unable to produce a copy of the authorization form which was allegedly submitted by Lt. Canal for the business, and Lt. Canal did not testify on Saacks' behalf.

Commissioner Nelson, in his dissent, described the City's system of maintaining these records as "extremely faulty." Our review of the record leads us to conclude that the police department did not maintain an accurate record of authorization forms submitted by police officers sufficient to prove conclusively that no form was submitted by Saacks for this detail business. Although this sloppy and inaccurate system may cause us to conclude that the Appointing Authority failed to prove that Saacks violated departmental rules, we may not disturb the Commission's findings of fact unless it is clearly wrong. On appellate review, we are bound by the standard set forth by our Supreme Court, and it is well-settled that we may not disturb a factual finding of the Commission absent manifest error, even if our own review of the record leads to a different conclusion.

In view of the lack of testimony or documentary evidence presented by Saacks to sustain his self-serving testimony that "to his knowledge" Lt. Canal submitted the proper form for him, we find the Commission's determination that no form was submitted to be a reasonable one. We therefore conclude that the Commission's determination that Saacks violated ASOP 85.0 by failing to submit an authorization form for the business PSD was not manifestly erroneous.

We do find, however, that the evidence in the record fails to support the disciplinary action imposed based on this charge. Captain Robert Hecker and Major Ronald Serpas, both detail coordinators, testified that although they did not submit detail authorization forms for their coordination efforts prior to 1993, they did so after charges were filed against Deputy Chief Saacks and were not reprimanded or sanctioned by the department. The Appointing Authority's argument is

that the punishment for a deputy chief should be more severe based on his position in the department. Nevertheless, Chief Taylor testified that he was aware that Saacks and Lt. Canal were coordinating the details for movie production companies, and that the only sanction for failing to submit an authorization form would be to require that the forms be submitted.

United Gaming, Inc.

Appellant next argues that the Commission erred in finding that he was employed by United Gaming, Inc. (UGI), without permission of the department. We find no merit in this argument.

The Appointing Authority contended that based on Saacks' admission that he had worked "thousands of hours" for UGI and on Saacks' receipt of $325,000.00 in settlement funds from UGI in 1993, Saacks was working for UGI and was therefore required to obtain permission from the department pursuant to ASOP 85.0. Saacks obtained written permission from Chief Taylor in 1992 to work as a security consultant and detail organizer for Video Services, Inc. However, Chief Taylor testified that he did not remember signing the authorization form, and would not have signed it if he knew the business involved gambling operations. In addition, the authorization form which was signed in 1992 was submitted after Saacks had engaged in lengthy negotiations with UGI, and Saacks was in violation of departmental rules by failing to submit this form earlier. The record contains a letter dated July 14, 1993 from Saacks to Fred Wilms, Chairman of the Board of UGI, outlining an oral agreement between Saacks and UGI to obtain an ownership interest in the UGI subsidiary, Video Services, Inc. OMI and the police department relied on this letter as evidence that Saacks and UGI had an oral agreement for employment. In addition, the Appointing Authority relied on the $325,000.00 received by Saacks from UGI as evidence that Saacks had an employment relationship with UGI.

The hearing examiner found, however, that Saacks was never employed by UGI based on the testimony of Carol Carter, the President of UGI, that at the time in question there was never any employment agreement with Saacks in effect. The hearing examiner found that OMI and the police department's reliance on Saacks' statements that he worked thousands of hours for UGI to be misplaced because Saacks consistently testified that these hours were not paid employment, but was time invested to become part owner in a local business if and when it was formed.

Further, the hearing examiner found that the settlement was paid by UGI to avoid the possibility of litigation rather than as compensation for work performed or services rendered by Saacks. In reaching this conclusion, the hearing examiner relied on the testimony of Robert Woodson, a UGI official, who stated that the settlement funds represented damages paid for loss of a future ownership interest.

The evidence presented on whether Saacks sought and obtained departmental permission to become employed by UGI is conflicting. Resolution of this conflict turned on issues of credibility determinations which are solely within the discretion of the trier of fact, in this case, the Civil Service Commission. The Commission apparently resolved this factual issue by determining that Saacks was employed by UGI without departmental permission, in violation of departmental rules. Although if sitting as a trier of fact we may have reached a different conclusion and resolved the conflict in testimony differently, our review of the record indicates that the Commission's view of the evidence presented was based on competent evidence and reasonable inferences of fact. Based on Saacks' own statements that he spent two-three thousand hours working for UGI, as well as the fact that he received $325,000 from UGI, we conclude that the Commission's determination that the Appointing Authority met its burden of proving a violation of ASOP 85.0 with regard to UGI was not manifestly erroneous.

Efficiency of the Department

Appellant contends that the Commission erred in finding that Saacks' conduct impaired the efficiency of the public service.

Louisiana law provides that the Appointing Authority must prove by a preponderance of the evidence the occurrence of the complained of activity and prove that the conduct complained of impaired the efficiency of the public service and that it bears a real and substantial relationship to the efficient operation of the public service. *Newkirk v. Sewerage and Water Bd. of City of New Orleans*, 485 So.2d 626 (La. App. 4th Cir.), *writ denied*, 489 So.2d 920 (La.1986); *Cittadino v. Department of Police, supra*. The Appointing Authority must not only prove the occurrence of cumulated charges or "incidents," but must prove that they resulted in a detrimental effect on the efficient operation of the department. *Reboul v. Department of Police*, 420 So.2d 491, 495 (La. App. 4th Cir.1982).

The Commission in its opinion found that because of appellant's rank in the police department he should have known that his actions were improper. The Commission stated as follows:

> The record discloses an employee of long service, and one who is both intelligent and extremely articulate. Certainly he has to be aware of just what it was he was about. He had to understand that his actions had a substantial relationship to the efficient operation of the public service and reflected on the Department in a manner completely out of harmony with his position as Deputy Superintendent of Police. The higher one rises in position, the more careful scrutiny with which one must view his various actions.

* * * * * *

> The Appellant has failed to conform to the high standard of behavior expected of a Police Captain, (not to mention a Deputy Superintendent of Police), and his conduct on the whole is highly prejudicial and unbecoming of one who is sworn to protect and serve the best interests of the public.

Our review of the record indicates that the evidence presented at the hearing reasonably supports this conclusion. However, we note that the record shows that the police department encouraged and supported members' participation in private details, and officers routinely used departmental property to further this objective. The department was further aware that several officers coordinated details, and used police headquarters for this purpose. Further, there was testimony in the record that it was "common knowledge" among many members of the department, including the Chief of Police, that Antoine Saacks was involved in pursuing a later career in the video poker industry.

The Mayor who served during this time testified that he knew that Saacks was lobbying the legislature for the passage of video poker, and had no problem with that if the Chief of Police approved. The Mayor stated he knew that Saacks was involved with the video poker machines at the racetrack and stated there was nothing illegal about this.

Further, we find that the record shows that the charges against Saacks which were properly upheld by the Commission involved his activities outside the parameters of his work in the police department. We fail to find evidence sufficient to indicate that Saacks' involvement in the gaming industry or in the detail business affected the performance of his duties with the police department. Rather, the record shows that Saacks had an outstanding record of achievement during his tenure with the department.

Under the circumstances presented here, we conclude that although the Appointing Authority may have proven that

Saacks' actions impaired the efficiency of the department, the disciplinary action imposed by the Commission was not commensurate with the derelictions proven by the department.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, we conclude that the decision of the Civil Service Commission in favor of the City of New Orleans, finding that certain activities of Saacks violated departmental regulations and that the Appointing Authority had legal cause for disciplining him, was not clearly wrong. We find however that the Commission was clearly wrong in upholding the penalty of termination imposed by the Appointing Authority.

Antoine Saacks has a long record of distinguished service with the New Orleans Police Department. That notwithstanding, the Appointing Authority concluded that he should no longer be permitted to serve in any capacity and chose to terminate his service rather than suspend or demote him.

Dismissal is the most severe of disciplinary actions that can be taken by the Appointing Authority. See City Civil Service Rule IX, Section 1.1(b) (cited in Appendix "A", page 461). Considering Saacks' record and the fact that the proven violations of departmental rules did not affect the performance of his police department duties, we find the penalty of dismissal to be excessive.

We therefore affirm the decision of the Commission, but amend the judgment to reduce the penalty of termination of service to that of involuntary retirement effective November 23, 1993. All costs of this appeal are assessed equally to the parties.

AFFIRMED AS AMENDED.

APPENDIX 'A'

April 19, 1994
OUR REF:2702 1DA

Captain Antoine Saacks, Jr.
Social Security # 436-66-1794
321 W. Robert E. Lee
New Orleans, LA 70124
RE: I.A.D. Case # 93-719R
O.M.I. Case # 93-194-4

Captain Saacks:

An administrative investigative report alleging violations of Departmental Rules and/or Procedures, regarding Adherence to Law, Neglect of Duty, Truthfulness, False or Inaccurate Reports, Public Statements and Appearances, Use of Department Property, and Associations, has been submitted to my office for the determination of disciplinary action. This investigation was conducted by Agent Robert Mehrtens of OMI.

This investigation has determined that you violated numerous Police Department rules and regulations as a result of your involvement with companies known as United Gaming, Inc., Video Services, Inc., Police Security Detail, Inc., and other outside employment ventures. These violations range from your failure to secure permission to become self employed in your various business ventures, to using Department property to further your private business interests. Violations were found as a result of your personal and business relationships with a convicted felon, by you making unauthorized statements and appearances to the media concerning this Departmental matter, by you failing to secure permission for outside employment, and by your failure to secure the necessary permits to conduct such businesses.

The investigation produced evidence which shows that you were co-owner with Homicide Unit Commander Lieutenant L.J. Canal in a company known as Police Security Detail, Inc. Evidence uncovered in the investigation has led to you and Lieutenant Canal being cited for violating numerous Police Department and Civil Service rules and regulations ranging from Adherence to Law (Theft), from the misappropriation of funds received from the unauthorized rental of City vehicles and equipment, to operating this company without an Occupational License and without permission from the Police Department.

As a result of the investigation, OMI concluded, "Although insulated to a degree by Lieutenant Canal's admission that it was he who operated Police Security Detail, Inc. on a daily basis, Chief Saacks also personally profited from the submission of fraudulent invoices to the production company (LA. R.S. 14:67--Theft), and from the unauthorized use of Department/Public property (LA. R.S. 14:68--Unauthorized Use of a Moveable)."

Lieutenant Canal acknowledged it was he who handled the day to day operations of this company, and characterized Chief Saacks' duties as mostly negotiating with the production companies, public relations, and entertainment of potential clients. Chief Saacks basically agreed with this assessment of their duties by Lieutenant Canal, but added that he did consult with Lieutenant Canal, had discussions with him about the company's activities, and would assist him whenever needed. Lieutenant Canal and Chief Saacks both acknowledged their company did not have an Occupational License to operate in Orleans Parish.

OMI also determined, "In his Administrative Statement, Chief Saacks said he first became associated with United Gaming, Inc. in early 1990, and worked an approximate total of two to three thousand hours trying to set up a local Video Poker company until he settled with United Gaming, Inc. in August of 1993. Chief Saacks stated in his News Release of

November 24, 1993 that he "worked thousand of hours for over 3 years assisting United Gaming, Inc. of Las Vegas, Nevada in it's efforts to have it's machines placed in this state." Chief Saacks went on to say in this News Release he "neither requested nor was paid any type of remuneration for my services, but rather requested that I be allowed to invest in and be part owner of the local retail corporation in Louisiana if and when it was formed." He then goes on to explain his receiving a $325,000.00 settlement from United Gaming, Inc., which he concluded was substantially less than the worth of his anticipated ownership in Video Services, or the Security Consultant contract. In his July 14, 1993 letter to the Chairman of the Board of United Gaming, Inc., Mr. Fred Wilms, Chief Saacks referred to an agreement he had with United Gaming, Inc. since the "very beginning of our relationship." He also tells Mr. Wilms, "I have carried out my part of the bargain," and "I am entitled to one sixth ownership of Video Services, Inc." He concludes his comments by advising Mr. Wilms that "oral contracts are enforceable in Louisiana" and that unless his demands are met he will retain legal representation and file suit against United Gaming, Inc.

These statements by Chief Saacks reveal his belief that he entered into an oral contract with United Gaming, Inc. at the beginning of their relationship in 1990. Chief Saacks expected, demanded, and received remuneration ($325,000.00) for the work he did in assisting United Gaming, Inc. to open a local company under the corporate name of Video Services, Inc.

Therefore, Chief Saacks was self employed at the very beginning of his relationship with United Gaming, Inc., a relationship he himself has referred to as an "oral contract". As such, Chief Saacks was required to seek permission from the Police Department before he did the "thousands" of hours of work for United Gaming, Inc./himself.

Additionally, OMI has determined, "In his Administrative Statement, Chief Saacks acknowledged prior ownership of "Jimmy C's," a sports bar located in Jefferson Parish. When asked if he had authorization from the Police Department (Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Form) to own this alcoholic beverage outlet, he did not give a direct response. His reply was that he was only an investor in the business, made no money from the business, and noted the business was not located in Orleans Parish. We know already, however, that he did not have authorization from the Police Department to own this alcoholic beverage outlet.

Chief Saacks also acknowledged having a minor role in the movie "JFK" which was filmed in New Orleans. Chief Saacks said he was paid to act in this movie, and admitted he did not submit a Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form for permission from the Police Department to take the part in the movie."

Further, OMI, determined, "Documents discovered in the search of Lieutenant Canal's office revealed he and Chief Saacks were co-owners of a company known as Police Security Detail, Inc. In their Administrative Statements, Chief Saacks and Lieutenant Canal said this company was formed to provide off duty New Orleans Police Officers to work security details for companies located in New Orleans. Most of the work done through this company was to provide security for various movie production companies that come to New Orleans to Film motion pictures, television movies and programs, and commercials."

Lieutenant Canal and Chief Saacks both acknowledged their company did not have an Occupational License to operate in Orleans Parish. Chief Saacks also admitted he did not submit a Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form, as required, for him to receive permission from the Superintendent to be an owner of this company.

Additionally, OMI found numerous violations to be sustained against Lt. Canal and cites Chief Saacks, stating, "

Chief Saacks failed to properly supervise Lieutenant Canal in the operations of Police Security Detail, Inc. thereby allowing the violations documented against Lieutenant Canal to go unchecked."

OMI also determined that, "Beginning with his News Release on November 24, 1993 Chief Saacks has made numerous statements to the press concerning this Departmental disciplinary matter. He has also appeared on a number of local television and radio shows (examples: "Angela" & "Calling Ed Clancy") and discussed the issues of this case. Chief Saacks even received telephone calls from the general public on the Ed Clancy show and commented on their inquiries about this Departmental matter. All of this was done without the consent of the Public Affairs Division/Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department."

OMI has determined that, "In his Administrative Statement, Chief Saacks acknowledged using his Department telephones, office and cellular, to make long distance calls to United Gaming, Inc. in Las Vegas, NV, to further his private business interests. Chief Saacks also said he did not reimburse the Department/City for such use."

Additionally, OMI has determined that Chief Saacks personally profited from the unauthorized use of City/Department property by Police Security Detail, Inc. Records seized from Lt. Canal's office document that Police Security Detail, Inc. charged companies for the use of police equipment such as barricades, police cars, police scooters, Crime Lab Van and a Coroner's Van. Additionally the records show that Lt. Canal had used or directed the use of Department property such as a FAX machine, telephones and computer for the use of their company.

OMI has determined that Chief Saacks admitted association with a convicted felon, Frank Caracci. It is apparent he made no effort to check Frank Caracci's criminal history or the effect of a pardon Caracci received from the

State of Louisiana on the Federal conviction. He also rejected as dated Superintendent Giarrusso's objection to the pardon, an objection in which he advised the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana that Frank Caracci has been identified as an organized crime figure in New Orleans.

The OMI investigative findings, under OMI # Case 93-194-4, is attached hereto and made a part of this disciplinary letter, in order to provide a thorough and complete explanation of all charges.

To afford you an opportunity to present facts in mitigation or to explain your conduct, a hearing was held in my office on April 18, 1994. At that hearing you and your attorneys, Robert Harvey and Julien Murray offered arguments on your behalf in an effort to mitigate, justify or explain your behavior as heretofore outlined.

After a thorough and complete review of the entire investigative report, I find that your conduct, as outlined above, constitutes violations of Adherence to Law, Neglect of Duty, Public Statements and Appearances, Use of Department Property, and Associations. This type of conduct by a Police Officer cannot be tolerated, especially by a senior officer who has the responsibility for supervising other officers.

These Rules read as follows:

RULE 2
MORAL CONDUCT

1. ADHERENCE TO LAW

Employees shall act in accordance with the constitutions, statutes, ordinances, administrative regulations, and the official interpretations thereof, of the United States, the State of Louisiana, and the City of New Orleans, but when in another jurisdiction shall obey the applicable laws. Neither ignorance of the law, its interpretations, nor failure to be physically arrested

and charged, shall be regarded as a valid defense against the requirements of. this rule.

APPLICABLE LAWS
CHAPTER 70 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE TAX

R.S. 14 ARTICLE 67 THEFT
A. Theft is the misappropriation or taking of anything of value which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. An intent to deprive the other permanently of whatever may be the subject of the misappropriation or taking is essential...

RULE 4 PERFORMANCE OF DUTY
4. NEGLECT OF DUTY

a. Each member, because of his grade and assignment, is required to perform certain duties and assume certain responsibilities. A member's failure to properly function in either or both of these areas constitutes a neglect of duty.

b. A member with supervisory responsibility shall be in neglect of duty whenever he fails to properly supervise subordinates, or when his actions in matters relating to discipline fail to conform with the dictates of Departmental Rules and Regulations.

c. The following acts or omissions to act, although not exhaustive are considered neglect of duty:

6. Failing to comply with instructions, oral or written, from any authoritative source;

ASOP 85.0 PAID DETAIL/OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

4. Members wishing to work any paid details or engage in outside employment shall complete a New Orleans Police Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Form # 121 prior to working the paid detail/outside employment, except under circumstances stipulated in paragraph 13 and 15. Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Forms are available in each unit and the Personnel Division and shall be completed and disseminated as indicated on the form.

5. Paid details and/or outside employment shall not interfere with the member's performance of duty. While working paid details and/or outside employment, members shall be governed by all departmental policies, rules, procedures, and orders, and shall enforce all State, Municipal and Federal laws.

6. Non-commissioned, de-commissioned, reserve, or suspended members shall not accept or engage in paid details. Members on Limited Duty shall not accept or engage in paid details and/or outside employment without specific authorization from the Superintendent of Police.

8. When working paid details, the member shall notify the District in which the detail is located of the date, time, and exact location of the detail, and such information shall be recorded in a District Paid Detail Log Book. District Platoon Commanders shall make themselves aware of all locations where members are working paid details during the Platoon Commander's tour of duty.

18. Paid Details and outside Employment at ABO outlets may be considered on an individual basis by the superintendent. Members desiring to work any such locations shall complete the Form 21 along with a request to work at an ABO outlet. These forms are to

be sent to the Superintendent through the member's chain of command prior to working at the location. Authorization to work ABO locations shall be in writing and signed by the Superintendent...

RULE 6 OFFICIAL INFORMATION

3. PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND APPEARANCES

Members shall not publicly criticize or ridicule the Department, its policies, or other members by speech, writing, or other expression, where such speech, writing, or other expression is defamatory, obscene, unlawful, undermines the effectiveness of the Department, interferes with the maintenance of discipline, or is made with reckless disregard for truth or falsity.

Members shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any articles for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or a periodical, release or divulge investigative information, or any other matters of the Department without official sanction or proper authority. Members may lecture on "police" or other related subjects only with the prior approval of the Superintendent of Police.

RULE 7 DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

1. USE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Members shall use Department property only for the purpose for which it is intended and in accordance with Department policy, rules, procedures, and orders. Members shall exercise care in the use of all Departmental property and equipment and shall promptly report any theft, loss or damage of Department property.

RULE 5 RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

2. ASSOCIATIONS

Members shall avoid regular or continuous associations or dealings with persons whom they know, or should know, are racketeers, sexual offenders, gamblers, suspected felons, persons under criminal investigation or indictment, or who have a reputation in the community for present involvement in felonious or criminal behavior, except as necessary in the performance of official duties, or where unavoidable because of family relationships of members.

Moreover, your conduct is contrary to the standards as prescribed by Rule IX, Section 1., paragraph 1.1, of the Rules of the Civil Service Commission for the City of New Orleans. This Rule prescribes:

RULE IX

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Section 1. MAINTAINING STANDARDS OF SERVICE

1.1 When an employee in the classified service is unable or unwilling to perform the duties of his/her position in a satisfactory manner, or has committed any act to the prejudice of the service, or has omitted to perform any act it was his/her duty to perform, or otherwise has become subject to corrective action, the appointing authority shall take action warranted by the circumstances to maintain the standards of effective service. The action may include one or more of the following:

(1) removal from the service.

(2) involuntary retirement.

(3) reduction in pay within the salary range for the employee's classification, subject to the provisions of Rule IV, Section 8.

(4) demotion to any position of a lower classification that the employee is deemed by the appointing authority

and the Director to be competent to fill, accompanied by a reduction in pay, which is within the salary range for the lower classification, subject to the provisions of Rule IV, Section 8.

(5) suspension without pay not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) calendar days.

(6) fine.

(as amended June 10, 1982, effective June 10, 1982)

In light of the above investigation, and due to the serious nature of your violations, you are hereby notified that you are to be suspended for a period of One Hundred Nineteen (119) calendar days and dismissed from your employment with the New Orleans Police Department. The suspension began as an emergency suspension on November 23, 1993 and ended on March 21, 1994. Effective April 19, 1994, your employment with the New Orleans Police Department, City of New Orleans, is hereby terminated.

You are advised that you may have a right to appeal this decision to the Civil Service Commission for the City of New Orleans within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter.

Very truly yours,
/s Joseph M. Orticke, Jr.
JOSEPH M. ORTICKE, JR.
Superintendent of Police

JMO:hla
cc: Department of City Civil Service
Office of Municipal Investigations
NOPD Personnel Office
NOPD Payroll Section
NOPD Pension Board
NOPD Credit Union
Internal Affairs Division

APPENDIX 'B'

(*ANTIONE SAACKS VS. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE*, NO. 4890, DECISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS- SEE PETITION APPENDIX D, PAGE A-65)

PER CURIAM

Upon consideration of appellant's application for reconsideration of this Court's denial of the application for rehearing in this matter, we find our original opinion which amends the decision of the Civil Service Commission to provide that appellant be involuntarily retired from the effective date of November 23, 1993 incorrectly increases appellant's penalty. As the City of New Orleans did not appeal from the decision of the Civil Service Commission, we are without authority to increase the penalty. Accordingly, we amend our original opinion to provide that the penalty of termination which was upheld by the Civil Service Commission is reduced to that of involuntary retirement effective April 19, 1994. In all other respects, the application for reconsideration is denied.

FN1. In August, 1993, Arnesta Taylor retired from the police department, and Deputy Chief Joseph Orticke, Jr. was appointed to the Superintendent's position.

FN2. Where the testimony is taken by a referee or hearing officer, the Commission has no advantage over the reviewing court in evaluating the credibility of the witnesses as does the usual trier of fact and under such circumstances, the reviewing court need not defer to the Commission's determination of the credibility issue. Tobias v. Department of Streets, 454 So.2d 835 (La. App. 4 Cir.1984).

FN3. The reason given for the urgency to search was that it was the day before Thanksgiving and OMI and the city

attorney feared the records would be lost or removed over the long holiday weekend.

FN4. The charge of Theft as a violation of the Adherence to Law section relates to the charge of use of department property and will be addressed in conjunction with that charge.

FN5. Nevertheless, the record shows that Saacks' city-owned telephone received a credit from Bell South Mobility in the amount of $1,050.00 for referrals Saacks had made to other customers. Saacks contends that he could have directed this credit to be placed on his personal cellular phone, but that he placed it on the city phone to cover reimbursement for personal use of that phone.

FN6. Although Saacks was also charged with failure to obtain authorization for his ownership of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar" and his part in the movie "JFK", the Commission did not affirm these charges and this decision was not appealed by the Appointing Authority. We will therefore not address these charges.

FN7. As will be discussed in the section regarding the misuse of departmental property, the record fails to support the Appointing Authority's charge that Canal's activities in managing this business violated departmental rules.

APPENDIX C

Antoine M. SAACKS, Jr.

v.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, et al

No. 95-CA-2074.
Court of Appeal of Louisiana,
Fourth Circuit.
March 24, 1997.

PER CURIAM

PER CURIAM

Upon consideration of appellant's application for reconsideration of this Court's denial of the application for rehearing in this matter, we find our original opinion which amends the decision of the Civil Service Commission to provide that appellant be involuntarily retired from the effective date of November 23, 1993 incorrectly increases appellant's penalty. As the City of New Orleans did not appeal from the decision of the Civil Service Commission, we are without authority to increase the penalty. Accordingly, we amend our original opinion to provide that the penalty of termination which was upheld by the Civil Service Commission is reduced to that of involuntary retirement effective April 19, 1994. In all other respects, the application for reconsideration is denied.

APPENDIX D

ANTOINE SAACKS VS. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CITY OF NEW ORLEANS NO. 4890

This matter was heard by the Commission sitting en banc. The appellant, Antoine Saacks, a Captain with the Department of Police and a classified civil servant with the City of New Orleans was, for the reasons set forth below, dismissed from his position with the department following a suspension of 120 days. The Commission by minute entry dated February 17, 1994 noted its lack of jurisdiction on an appeal taken from the suspension and dismissal of Mr. Saacks as an unclassified civil servant, i.e. a Deputy Superintendent of Police. However, this appeal is made by the appellant by virtue of his permanent status as a Police Captain in the City's classified civil service, having taken a leave of absence from that position to accept the unclassified position as Deputy Superintendent.

The Commission has thoroughly reviewed the record in this matter, including the factual findings made by the Hearing Examiner. The Commission recognizes that Appellant has a distinguished career over a period of years with the New Orleans Police Department. Indeed it was Appellant's superior job performance and aggressive attitude that was the basis for his rise through the ranks to attain the position of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Appellant developed during his career as a Police Officer a growing interest in supplementing his income with business activities. It is the propriety of Appellant's conduct of his outside business interests which is the primary subject matter of this proceeding.

Though the NOPD has for many years permitted its police officers to engage in outside business activities, such as

paid details and part-time employment with private companies, restrictions are imposed so that the nature and/or extent of the outside employment does not reach the point where it discredits the Department or impairs the responsibility of the Police Officer to fully perform the duties owed to the Department of Police. Our review of the record convinces us that the Appointing Authority carried its burden of proof that Appellant's misconduct related to his outside business interests justifies his termination.

It may be noted that this appeal has been the longest and perhaps, the one receiving the most notoriety, that the Commission has ever heard. The testimony of 32 witnesses is embodied in some 18,000 pages of testimony, and the record contains a total of 112 exhibits submitted by the parties. The Commission has taken into consideration the testimony, the exhibits, the law and the evidence in reaching its decision. From the disciplinary letter, exhibit no. 54, dated April 11, 1993 at page three the following four charges are alleged, and the specifications are indicated under each charge, together with a citation to the law and the various rules of the Department of Police that are applicable in each instance.

I. ADHERENCE TO LAW

In connection with this charge, the Commission finds as a fact that specifications (a), (b) and (c) insofar as same refer to Rule 2, Moral Conduct, Section 1, Adherence to Law, and Rule 4, Performance of Duty, Section 4, Neglect of Duty, have been proven by the Appointing Authority, and that the Appellant did violate these Rules.

It is clear that Saacks operated the "Police Security Details, Inc." without an occupational license and without permission from the Police Department, and without a doubt, profited from the operation of the business. If Lt. L.J. Canal (too ill to be called as a witness) was in charge of the business on a day to day basis, it was Saacks' responsibility to properly exercise command supervision over this lower ranking officer,

and he cannot simply excuse any wrongdoing by saying that it was Canal's responsibility.

II. PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND APPEARANCES

With respect to this charge, the Commission finds as a fact that Saacks did voluntarily appear on television and made public appearances on Angela and Calling Ed Clancy, and did so without the consent of the Public Affairs Division of the Department or the Superintendent. This is a clear violation of Rule 6, Section 3, and in no way can be condoned or brushed aside by self-serving statements to the effect that it was done merely in defense. This "going public" by this officer could only cause confusion in the rank and file and be deleterious to the morale of the force, which should be represented by one voice. These public appearances could have been easily refused, and request for remarks could as well have been answered with the usual "no comment" which is the time-honored method employed in keeping matters from escalating and defusing otherwise explosive situations. Saacks chose to take another course, and in doing so, seriously violated the Department's Rule.

III. USE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Here perhaps is the most serious charge.

The Commission finds as a fact that Saacks did use an office in the Department for the purpose of carrying on his personal affairs concerning United Gaming, Inc., and Police Security Details, Inc. He did make use of office and cellular phones to further his private business interest, and never once thought it proper not to do so or tender repayment. If this was being done as a general rule in the Department, than one only can say it reflects very poorly on the Police Department, but it cannot be said to sanction this type of behavior. One might ask, and correctly so, just who did the appellant really protect and serve? Was it his own private affairs that took precedence over departmental duties and responsibilities? It certainly seems that way. The various apologia preferred by Saacks is at all times throughout self-serving. This was a

Deputy Superintendent of Police, not a Police Officer new to the beat. What an example to set for subordinates to emulate! Furthermore, not only were telephones used for private affairs, but also fax machines, computers and departmental addresses were listed on the various corporations' letterheads and checks. One might well ask again, just by whom was the Appellant employed? Then there are the charges to the movie company. Were the barricades, vans, police cars, and motor scooters really being used free of charge ? If so, why do the billings show charges not only for the officers who drove the cars or vans, but there are itemized charges for the "van" and for the "barricades". Does this constitute only an error in billing, or is it a charge for the use of City equipment which City policy makes available free of charge? Saacks' corporation got paid in any event and the invoices seem to bear this out. (See exhibit 12). These are very serious charges and the Commission finds that there is a violation of Rule 7, Section 1, Use of Department Property.

IV. ASSOCIATIONS

The majority of the Commission is unable to find any violations regarding allegations concerning ownership vel non of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar", the appellant's participation in the movie "JFK" or in his alleged association with convicted felon, Frank Caracci. However, his receipt of a large sum of money, $325,000, raises questions again concerning for whom was the appellant actually working? This has to, and the Commission so finds, constituted outside employment on a very large scale indeed and violated ASOP 85.0 relative to outside employment.

It is very difficult for this Commission to conclude, as perforce it must, that from the totality of the offenses the appellant did not violate the above Rules and Regulations.

LEGAL PRECEPTS

The remaining issue is to determine if the suspension and termination constitute substantial cause as required by law. Cittadino vs Department of Police, 558 So2d 1311 (Ct.

App. 4 Cir.1990). Substantial cause is a legal cause, and same is said to exist whenever the employee's conduct impairs the efficiency of the public service in which the employee is engaged. See also. Montgomery vs Department of Streets, 593 So2d 1352, 1355, Newkirk vs Sewerage and Water Board, 485 So2d 626, 627-628, (Ct. App. 4th Cir.1986), writ denied, 489 So2d 920 (1986). "The burden of proof is less in a Civil Service Commission hearing than in a criminal proceeding." Cittadino, supra citing Lombas vs Department of Police, 467 So2d 1273 (Ct. App. 4th Cir.1985).

The Commission concludes that the appointing authority did carry its burden of proof as set out in Lombas. The record discloses an employee of long service, and one who is both intelligent and extremely articulate. Certainly he has to be aware of just what it was he was about. He had to understand that his actions had a substantial relationship to the efficient operation of the public service and reflected on the Department in a manner completely out of harmony with his position as a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The higher one rises in rank and position, the more careful scrutiny with which one must view his various actions. To "earn" such a substantial sum of money from a business whose only business is gambling, and for that to be known throughout the Department, and to be condoned, is in effect to give license to every police officer on the Department to the same, albeit perhaps on a smaller scale. An officer of Saacks' rank knew, or should have known, that he was like Caesar's wife and above suspicion. The average police officer, the average citizen in the community when apprised of such transactions, has to be thinking other than thoughts of righteousness.

The Appellant has failed to conform to the high standard of behavior expected of a Police Captain, (not to mention a Deputy Superintendent of Police), and his conduct on the whole is highly prejudicial and unbecoming of one who is sworn to protect and serve the best interests of the public.

The Appeal of the suspension and subsequent termination is DENIED. RENDERED AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THIS THE 19TH, OF JULY, 1995.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

/s Sidney H. Cates, IV

/s G.M. Elie

/s Glenda Jones-Harris

CONCURRING OPINION :
WILLIAM R. FORRESTER, JR.

Despite the media coverage of this case, the Commission must evaluate the charges against appellant on the basis of whether the Appointing Authority has carried its burden of proof. Counsel for the parties have certainly worked diligently and with skill to present their evidence. Nevertheless, I have had difficulty evaluating Appellant's alleged misconduct because the evidence shows that the New Orleans Police Department sporadically and inconsistently interprets and applies many of its own rules. For example, I find it unconscionable that the Superintendent of Police announces that Rule 387 strongly forbids all police officers from associating with gambling interests, and then for reasons that are not clear, waives the rule for the Appellant, then the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Other similar instances appear in the record.

I do not believe that the appointing authority proved the most disturbing charges against Appellant relating to unauthorized association with gambling interests and with a convicted felon. I do conclude, however, that several less serious charges were established. Admittedly, each of these charges individually might not justify significant disciplinary action. But the evidence shows that Appellant engaged in a pattern of cutting corners and/or disregarding the need to comply with some of the Police Department' s rules. As a Police Captain (moreover a Deputy Superintendent of Police) he should have done better.

Accordingly, I believe that the termination of Appellant is not warranted based on the proof in the record. I prefer a penalty of a loss of pay for one hundred twenty (120) days and a reduction in rank to Police Lieutenant.

/s William R. Forrester, Jr.

DISSENTING OPINION:
JOHN P. NELSON, COMMISSIONER

With profound respect for the opinions of those Board members who voted with the majority, I dissent. I would order the Appellant back to work with no loss of pay. It is the opinion of this dissenting member that the majority opinion is not based on facts and the law, but rather on arbitrary and capricious reasoning that justifies a reversal.[1]

THE APPLICABLE LAW

A permanently classified civil service employee may be disciplined by an appointing authority only for cause expressed in writing. La. Const. art. X sec. 1(b). Legal cause exists whenever an employee's conduct impairs the efficiency of the public service in which the employee is engaged. Cittadino v. Department of Police, 558 So.2d 1211 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1990). The punishment imposed must be commensurate with the dereliction. Walters v. Department of Police, 454 So.2d 106 (La. 1984). The Police Department as the appointing authority, in this case, has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the facts underlying the charges and that the conduct complained of impaired the efficiency of the public service. Department of Social Services v. Schneeweiss, 588 So 2d 1185, 1186 (La. App. 1st. Cir. 1991).

In Reboul v Department of Police, La. App., 420 So.2d 491, 495, we read:

> Dismissal is The most severe of disciplinary actions that can be taken by the appointing

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[1] See McGee v Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans, 396 So.2d 430 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1981) in which the Appellate Court stated:

> Our standard of appellate review in civil services is the same as that which exists in judicial review. We must determine if the Commission's finding is arbitrary and capricious or is manifestly wrong.

> authority. The appointing authority must not only prove the cumulated charges or "incidents", but must prove that they resulted in a detrimental effect on the efficient operation of the department. Adverse publicity coupled with unproven allegations or incidents are not sufficient to warrant dismissal.

In the thousands of pages of testimony, and over a hundred exhibits there is not one piece of evidence that supports the city's theory that the acts of the Appellant resulted "in a detrimental effect on the efficient operation of the department".

The record shows clearly that the Appellant was rated by his fellow officers as outstanding. The City did not present any evidence that the Appellant's "outside business interests affected his efficiency as a police officer". No misconduct justifying termination was proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAJORITY HOLDINGS

Before considering my appreciation of the evidence that would justify a favorable decision for the Appellant, I will consider the evidence on which the majority members rely. First is "I. ADHERENCE TO LAW". The majority finds that the Appellant was operating a paid/detail business while not having an occupational license. This is true. In this case does that violation justify termination? I think not.

The sanction for an identical charge (no occupational license), levied by Chief Orticke on an officer, other then Saacks, was a three day suspension, later thrown out by the Commission. See Footnote #51 of this dissenting opinion.

There is <u>no evidence</u> that the Police Security Details, Inc. ever operated without permission of the Department. A close reading of the record, and the applicable law, leads a reasonable person to conclude that the Appellant was never on a paid detail for Police Security, nor was he ever employed by Police Security. He owned one half of the stock.

Second is "II. PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND APPEARANCES. Assuming that a Rule was violated because the Appellant made public statements and appeared on TV. The penalty for such a violation is minimal. Chief Taylor testified that he would only "speak" to someone who violated the rule. See Footnotes 54 and 55 of this dissenting opinion.

The third issue covered in the majority opinion is "III. USE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY." Here the reference is to the use of police offices, cellular phones, fax machines, computers in furtherance of the interest of arranging and carrying out paid details, a method used to supplement low police pay. It was a practice encouraged by all the high ranking brass. During the period in question there were many officers, including the Appellant, involved in paid details. They were not only allowed but encouraged to use police office equipment in furtherance of this effort. See Footnote 35 of this opinion.

Included in the USE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY issue is whether the Appellant charged the movie production company rent for the use of the van and the barricades. The only evidence offered by the City in support of this theory is "exhibit 12." The only interpretation of "exhibit 12" is by the Appellant.[2] The city chose not to call as a witness or even question a company employee about this so-called rental of city property.

The true weakness of the majority opinion is found in convoluted use of unproven facts in the issue it calls, IV. ASSOCIATIONS.

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[2] See pages 18 Through 26 of this dissenting opinion for analysis of facts dealing with this issue.

The majority opinion admits that the Commission is unable to find any violations[3] regarding allegations concerning:

1. ownership of "Jimmy C's Sports Bar",
2. the Appellant's participation in the "JFK" movie,
3. his association with convicted felon Frank Caracci,
4. his receipt of a large sum of money, $325,000.

None of these activities were proven. The majority members of the Board concede there is insufficient evidence to justify a finding that rules, regulations or laws were violated. Yet an effort is made to resurrect these allegations in a flat-out unconstitutional manner.

Members of the majority of this Board state in clear language that the Commission is unable to find any violation in the Appellant's receipt of $325,000, yet within the same paragraph the same majority state in equally clear language that the receipt of $325,000 "raises questions again concerning for whom was the Appellant actually working." The majority opinion continues, "This has to, and the Commission so finds, constituted outside employment on a very large scale indeed and violated ASOP 85.0 relative to outside employment."

A reminder about Reboul, supra: ". . . The appointing authority must not only prove the cumulated charges or "incidents", but must prove that they resulted in a detrimental effect on the efficient operation of the department."

As stated above the Appellant was never charged by the Appointing Authority with a violation in the receipt of $350,000. See #4. In addition, the Commissioners found that the city, in #1, 2, and 3 did not carry its burden of proof and lifted from the head of the Appellant the threatened imposition of a sanction. But in the same paragraph in which

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[3] The Superintendent saw fit not to charge the Appellant with wrong doing in accepting The $325,000. This issue was never before the Commission.

the majority finds the Appellant innocent of violating the law, #1 through #4, it brings about a reversal of its own findings when it states:

> It is very difficult for this Commission to conclude, as perforce it must, that from the totality of the offenses the appellant did not violate the above Rules and Regulations.

I ask: What offenses are included in the totality referred to? And if the majority can name the offenses do they include #1 through #4 referred to above. I ask, how can they be used in proving a "totality" theory when not one of them has been proved?

Under what authority can a majority of this Board arbitrarily hold that the Appellant must be guilty of something because if he wasn't, he would not be under so many charges. Or the charges would not be so serious. This type of thinking is a gross misuse of constitutional power. It, if allowed, would bring about a new charge to the proceeding-one with no constitutional restraints.

> The majority opinion concludes with the following: The Appellant has failed to conform to the high standard of behavior expected of a Police Captain, (not to mention a Deputy Superintendent of Police), and his conduct on the whole is highly prejudicial and unbecoming of one who is sworn to protect and serve the best interest of the public.

I question whether the majority and I have been reading about the same person. The Appellant has had an outstanding career with the Department. There is absolutely nothing in the record that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the Appellant's conduct on the whole is "highly prejudicial and unbecoming of one who is sworn to protect and serve the best interest of the public."

The Hearing Officer wrote an excellent description of the Appellant's efforts to be the best law enforcement he can be. In fact, I will take the liberty to quote liberally from pages

one through five of the REPORT OF THE HEARING OFFICER.

THE APPELLANT'S BACKGROUND WITH THE NOPD

Antoine Saacks (hereinafter referred to as Appellant) served as a member of the New Orleans Police Department for 26 years. He was first hired as a police recruit in 1967 and obtained permanent status the following year as a Patrolman. Because of a demonstration of intelligence and law enforcement skills, he rose through the ranks rapidly. He attained the rank of sergeant in 1974, Lieutenant in 1982, Captain in 1989. Ultimately he was named Deputy Chief by then mayor Sidney Barthelemy in 1989. During his tenure he compiled an admirable record as a member of the Police force.[4]

While on the force, the Appellant continued his education. He attended Tulane University, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1975. He attended the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia in 1977 for 3 months. He completed Ed Renwicks' Institute of Politics in 1993.[5]

Consequently, the Appellant became, over the years, one of the most recognizable and respected members of the Department. He has a good reputation for being the best

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[4] He served as Chief of Detectives. Appellant gained fame for his heroism during the Howard Johnson Hotel sniper crisis in January 1973. Ten or more police officers and civilians had been killed and a number of persons wounded, when the Appellant volunteered to go up in a helicopter in an effort to capture or kill, if necessary, the sniper, Mark Essex. The effort was successful. Essex was killed in a shoot out. The Appellant was widely credited with stopping the gunman.

[5] The Appellant attended various seminars to further his education in law enforcement, such as Bomb Investigators training at the Louisiana State Police Academy. Equally impressive is the recognition he received from various Chiefs as evidenced by the various documents filed in globo in Appellant's Exhibit 46.

prepared in the presentation of budget matters.[6] He was also actively involved at all high level staff meetings.

In addition to his duties as a police Captain and Deputy Chief, it was widely known throughout the department that the Appellant operated a private police detail business with Lt. L.J. Canal. The company was called Police Security Detail, Inc. (hereafter PSD.)[7]

Sometime in the late 1980's or early 1990's, the Appellant began considering his future with NOPD and the possibility of retiring and starting a new career. He became interested in the possibilities for a career in the video poker and or gaming industry, if it was finally legalized by the Louisiana Legislature. It became common knowledge to people such as Chief Taylor, other Deputy Chiefs and Mayor Barthelemy that the Appellant was actively interested in the video poker industry and had developed contacts with people who were already in the business in the states where it was legal.[8]

The many charges against the Appellant arise out of his relationships with two "outside" businesses, first, the private police detail business, through Police Security Detail, Inc., and secondly, the video poker industry, through United Gaming, Inc.

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6 See testimony of Major Howard Robertson and Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez.

7 Private police detail work existed extensively in various forms throughout the entire force as a means of supplementing police officers' low pay. Other prominent members of NOPD who operated similar companies are Lt. Arthur Bertucci, Lt. Sam Fradella, and Major Ronald Serpas.

8 See testimony of Captain Aschebrock at page 150 of his testimony given on January 5, 1995. See testimony of Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez.

BURDEN OF PROOF

The appointing Authority, in this case, the City of New Orleans bears the burden of proving that the Appellant's charges are supported by a preponderance of the evidence, Civil Service Rule 4.4; La. Const., Art. X. Sec. 8(A); Rodriguez v Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans 344 So 2d 436 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1977).

Legal cause to discipline an employee only exists where 'the conduct complained of impairs the efficiency of the public service and bears a substantial relationship to the efficient operation of the public service in which the employee was engaged." Montgomery v. Department of Streets, 593 So.2d 1352 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1992) quoting, Ennis v Department of Public Safety and Corrections, 558 So.2d 617 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1990.)

ASSOCIATION IN VIOLATION OF RULE 5

The Appellant is charged with associating with a convicted felon, Frank Caracci, in violation of NOPD Rule 5. Under this charge the City is required to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the Appellant did not avoid a "regular or continuous association" or dealing with Frank Caracci, a person whom Appellant knew or shown have known is a racketeer, sexual offender, gambler, suspected felon, a person under criminal investigation or indictment OR has a reputation in the community for present involvement in felonious or criminal behavior. The rule does not prevent members of the police force from associating with a convicted felon if the x-felon is not now engaged in one of the criminal activities listed in Rule 5 or has a reputation for being presently involved in felonious or criminal behavior.

There is no evidence, whatsoever, showing that Frank Caracci is at the present time a racketeer, or a sexual offender, or a gambler, or a suspected felon, or a person under criminal investigation, or under indictment. There is no evidence, whatsoever, showing that Frank Caracci has a

reputation for being PRESENTLY involved in felonious or criminal behavior.

It didn't make any difference whether the Appellant knew that Frank Caracci was convicted of a felony in the early 70's. That knowledge in and of itself is insufficient to form the basis for the violation of Rule 5. There is required to be a relationship between that knowledge and present reality. That connection is no where to be found in the City's case against the Appellant.[9]

THE APPELLANT FAILED TO SUBMIT A PAID DETAIL/OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT FORM

Video Poker Companies

The City is basing this charge upon an extremely faulty system in effect at the Inspection Division. A careful search was made of the records. Christopher Maurice, whose testimony the city is depending to prove this charge, conceded that some of the forms in the files are not in the computer.[10] He stated that it is possible that if a form is removed from the

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9 Chief Taylor did not recall anyone ever being subjected to discipline as a result Rule 5. The Chief stated that he did not feel that the Appellant violated Rule 5.

Chief Arnesta Taylor candidly told the examiner while under direct examination that Rule 5 is not "adhered to nor is it enforced by the police department." While testifying Chief Taylor, when asked about the general practice of the Department stated, that he knew of other officers that maintain frequent social contact with convicted felons. Lt. Henry Aschebrock of IAD testified that the rule is rarely enforced. He further testified that the Rule has been ignored by the department over the years, and that the rule itself is ambiguous. Felix Loicanno, an acting Deputy Chief stated that he did not even know that the rule existed.

Chief Taylor testified that John Tasker, a career criminal currently works for the Police Department in the garage, and Levi Wallace, also a career criminal was employed by Chief Taylor to work at his (Taylor's) privately owned grocery store.

10 See Maurice's testimony, page 311

cabinet and it had not been logged in the computer, there would be no record of the form ever having been filed. Maurice also stated that although his correspondence stated that he found no forms for Saacks dating back to 1896, he could not know if Saacks had forms for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 or 1993 because it was "before his time" and because the department "purges the files" after one year.[11] The Appellant was able to produce copies of other detail forms that he had submitted earlier in his career that Maurice was not able to retrieve.[12]

Was the Appellant required to fill an outside employment for work he did involving Video Services, Inc.?[13] According to Chief Taylor the answer is NO!

Chief Taylor testified that officers need not submit an outside employment form for using personal time to further potential future employment.

Q. Now, Chief, isn't it true that the fact that he used his personal time to further his potential future employment with Video Services, Inc. is not a violation of rule?

A. That is correct.

Q. That is because he was not getting any regular paycheck and was not performing the services of a consultant for the video company; isn't that correct?

A. That is correct.

Card Carter, previous president of United Gaming, testified as follows:

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11 See Maurice's testimony, page 327. It should be noted that Barbara Sharp of IAD, in response to a subpoena for extra detail forms testified that she could not locate any forms for Arnesta Taylor, Joseph Orticke or Christopher Maurice, all of whom were engaged in outside employment.

12 See Appellant's Exhibit 27.

13 Video Services, Inc. is the predecessor of United Gaming Inc. It is the same company.

Q. Did Antoine Saacks ever work for United Gaming?

A. No. He did not.

Q. Isn't it true Ms. Carter, that Mr. Stacks was seeking some type of relationship or seeking some type of future relationship with the Louisiana Division of United Gaming?

A. Yes.

Q. And his activities as it relates to United Gaming, was to further that end he had in mind?

A. That is correct.

Q. And to your knowledge, there has never been any employment agreement with Antoine Saacks in effect?

A. To the best of my knowledge, there never has been.[14]

ASOP 85.0 PAID DETAIL /OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT states in part: "Members wishing to work any paid details or engage in outside employment shall complete a New Orleans Police Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form #121. . . " The questions that have to be answered in order to determine whether Appellant is guilty of violating ASOP 85 are: first, was the Appellant working a paid detail on behalf of United Gaming Inc.? If not, was Appellant "employed" by United Gaming Inc.? In both instances the City failed to carry its burden of proof that either of these relationships existed. The Appellant was not on a paid detail, nor was Appellant employed by United Gaming Inc., or Video Services, Inc. The Chief of Police, at the time the Appellant started his venture with the video, and the President of the video company with which the Appellant was connected both attest to this fact.

JIMMY C'S SPORTS BAR AND GRILL, INC.

The Appellant admitted he had an ownership interest in Jimmy C's Sports Bar. He also admitted that he did not obtain

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14 See Carter's testimony at p.115-116.

an outside employment form for this business. Once again we are faced with the interpretation of ASOP 85 as it applies to the Appellant's relationship with Jimmy C's. All the city proved was that the Appellant owned a stock interest in the Sports Bar. The city did not offer any evidence to show that the Appellant worked paid details at the establishment, or was employed by the company. Hence, it is concluded that the Appellant was not required to have a signed Form #121.

Deputy Chief Duane Johnson, a witness called by the City, stated that "if you simply owned stock and if you are talking about an investment, then, I do not see where that would need the chain of command approval to purchase stock."[15]

The same response was given by Chief Taylor[16] who agreed that the rule was not clear on what circumstances an approved work form was needed. Lt. Christopher Maurice, a former Commander of the Inspections Department, which manages the filed Detail/Outside Employment Forms, testified that he owned a company that imported rare birds; that he traveled to foreign countries to obtain these birds, and that a local partner handled the day to day operations of the business. Lt. Maurice testified, he did not have or need a Paid Detail /Outside Employment Form because he was merely an investor and was not employed on a daily basis.[17]

POLICE SECURITY DETAIL, INC.

There is no question that the officers who were assigned to paid details or were placed in employee relations with outside businesses were required to produce a paid detail form. It appears from the evidence that the officers assigned by Police Security Detail to jobs were not employed by Police Security. Police Security was nothing more than an

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15 See testimony of Johnson at page 270.

16 See testimony of Taylor at pages 47 and 48.

17 See the testimony of Lt. Maurice at pages 335, 337-338 and 341.

assignment agency. It would [receive] an order for a certain number of police, and then assign the police in fulfillment of its obligation.

Was the Appellant required by NOPD Rules to have a paid detail form for him to provide the services he described as providing. The answer under the circumstances of this case is, NO. The Appellant was not employed by Police Security, nor was he working paid details for the company.[18]

JFK MOVIE AND NO PAID DETAIL FORM

This involves an incident that took place three to four years before the present charges were made. The city has also failed to prove this charge.[19]

The city's position is that the Appellant was on a paid detail for which he acted a role in the JFK movie, for which he received the sum of $500.00. The Appellant contends that he was paid nothing for his acting stint. The $500.00 he received was the result of a bet between himself and Oliver Stone, the Director of the movie. The bet between the two

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18 Mr. Robert Mehrtens, Senior Special Agent with OMI testified on behalf of the city on December 27, 1994, page 261. He said that each member of the New Orleans Police Department "is required by their departmental rules and regulations to submit and have approved a Paid Detail Outside Employment Authorization form prior to entering into any type of outside activities either as an owner of a business or as an employee of a business." It is submitted that Rule 85 is not as broad as Mr. Mehrtens would have us believe. The requirement of a Authorization form is limited to those situations in which a member of the force is on paid detail, or working in the capacity of an employee. At no time did Rule 85 apply to the Appellant during his relationship with United Gaming, Jimmy C's, or Police Security.

19 It is strange that OMI failed to interview anyone associated with the movie who could collaborate the city's position. The movie either paid the Appellant or not. A letter to the proper authority within the company could have answered this question.

was whether the Appellant would shave his moustache. Stone lost the bet and paid the $500.00.

NEGLECT OF DUTY IN FAILING TO SUPERVISE L. J. CANAL

The basis of this charge is that the Appellant failed to properly supervise Lt. Canal in the operation of Police Security Detail, Inc. It is noted that Lt. Canal has not been charged with violating any department rules or regulations. Chief Orticke expressed the opinion during his testimony that the charge of "failure to supervise a subordinate" can only be upheld if the subordinate is found to have violated a rule. Lt. Canal has never been charged for any wrong doing. It is beyond imagination how an officer can charge his business partner with violating a business practice. None of Lt. Canal's immediate supervisors[20] have been charged or even questioned regarding a failure to supervise him.

MISUSE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

This is probably the most serious of all the charges. It was originally included in an allegation of fraud and theft, first raised by the Metropolitan Crime Commission and pressed by the Office of Municipal Investigation.[21]

In spite of the thousand[s] of words of testimony relating to this issue, in spite of a break-in by agents of the OMI in the offices of the Appellant and Lt. Canal, where they

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20 There were two supervisors between Canal and the Appellant, one of whom at the time was then Deputy Chief Orticke. The question comes to mind: should Chief Orticke have been cited with a failure to supervise his subordinate, Lt. Canal? Incidentally, during testimony Chief Orticke stated that outside of his relationship in Police Security Detail, Inc. he had no evidence to suggest that the Appellant failed to supervise Lt. Canal in any other manner.

21 The dropping of the theft charge probably occurred following the testimony of Capt. Aschebrock, who is an attorney, one of the ranking officers in Internal Affairs Division and consulted Chief Orticke on the Saacks case.

received numerous documents,[22] in spite of lengthy interrogations of the Appellant and Lt. Canal, the City did not carry its burden of proof and this charge and charges related to the misuse of Department Property should be dismissed and the holding of the Hearing Officer sustained.

Captain Aschebrock, during his testimony stated that the charge involving theft was extremely confusing, and he could not decipher why OMI had listed this charge when he is not sure if the allegations ever occurred.

Capt. Aschebrock testified:

> I am not certain, at all, about what the theft charge was for. It was for overbilling of invoices? I'm not sure if that even existed, really. It could have been for the use of the Department's property.[23]

Later at p. 222 the following exchange can be found:

Q. Is that referring to the telephones or to the fax machines or the movie equipment?

A. I assume they are referring to everything that was owned by the city that may have been used without the City's approval or knowledge.

Q. But that is not a charge of theft, is it?

A. No

The Hearing Officer stated on page 31 of his findings that "the biggest problem with the City's case of theft against Deputy Chief Saacks is that there was simply no proof that he knew or was involved in the alleged overbillings."

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22 The agents entered the offices by breaking a hole in the ceiling. This does seem a strange way to enter when they could have closed off the offices at any time during the day.

23 See Aschebrock's testimony at page 128. He was trying to define what the theft was and who was the victim. Was the alleged "overbilling" the theft? If so, the movie company was the victim. Was it the alleged "personal" use of City property? One thing is known for sure, not one employee of the movie company was questioned about whether there were any complaints about the bills. Not one policeman complained about being short-changed.

DID THE APPELLANT, THROUGH HIS PRIVATE COMPANY, POLICE SECURITY DETAIL, INC., RENT CITY PROPERTY TO A MOVIE COMPANY?

The City contends that Appellant unlawfully enriched himself and his private company by illegally renting city owned property[24] to a movie company during the production of a movie being filmed in New Orleans.

The Appellant denies he ever charged for the equipment. He was emphatic in his insistence that OMI is wrong in its interpretation of the invoices. The listed invoice charges, regardless of how they read, represent the amount the production company owes PDS, Inc. for security personnel only. In spite of how the invoice read it was never the intent to charge the production for rental of city property. The Appellant knew this, Lt. Canal knew this, and most importantly the accountant and management of the production company knew this. Appellant insists that he honored the city's policy of furnishing property free of charge.[25]

To prove this charge the city relies exclusively on the testimony of Agent Mehrtens' interpretation of invoices prepared by Lt. Canal.[26] These were the invoices secured by agents for OMI when they entered the offices of Lt. Canal and the Appellant by breaking a hole in the ceiling.

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24 The property consisted of a Coroner's office van, a Crime Lab van, two police units, one unmarked unit, and a number of barricades.

25 Chief Orticke testified that it was customary for public relations purposes, to allow the movie companies to use that (city) equipment free of charge.

26 The record clearly reveals that Lt. Canal had exclusive responsibility for preparing invoices. He decided what went into the invoices and how they were prepared. The record further reveals that the Appellant had nothing to do with the preparation of the invoices.

The city did not call as a witness one employee from the production company to support its theory of overbilling, or support its theory that the company was paying rent for city equipment it knew it could use for free. In fact, the manner in which the city presented its case and the evidence it relied upon leads one to conclude that OMI, during the course of its investigation, did not interview one employee from the movie company - the alleged victim of the scam.

The history of how the movie production/city relation started and the understanding of those involved, from the city and the production company, of the rules of engagement, so to speak, were laid out in accordance with past practice and custom.

First, there is always a pre-production meeting to lay out the rules. Every movie company when they arrive here in town, attends a meeting in City Hall. All of the department heads are usually present in addition to representatives from the production companies who go over their production schedules. There was such a meeting in this case. The Appellant describes what was discussed regarding the use of police equipment:[27]

> Every movie company, when they arrive here in town goes to a meeting in City Hall and at that meeting the Superintendent's representative, Sam Fradella, is present and he advises them on all of the practical things that will come about throughout the shooting of the film, including the use of police equipment, but it is there for free.

The Appellant continues:[28]

> So, why would we cone back after the Mayor's Office and the Police Department tells them that

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27 See testimony of Antoine Saacks given on December 27, 1994 and recorded on page 58.

28 Testimony of the Appellant recorded on December 27, 1994 at page 58.

all of this stuff is free and then, try to charge then for it. It does not make any sense.

The production companies are tough in terms of checking the number of police on duty. The Appellant describes the checking of personnel procedure as follows:[29]

They check the officers when they arrive. They check them several times during the day and they check them at night. That is the number that they issue for the amount of hours the officers worked. Without that number, we do not get paid. They have to have that number. That is verified by, I believe, Mr. Huckabay. That number is issued only after verification of all those people being there.

The record is clear that the company went through and verified that every worker that was billed for, in fact worked. Mr. Huckabay, location manager for the production company testified that the company's accounting was good. "It would have caught any discrepancies."

Mr. Huckabay stated. "Every penny is documented."[30] Huckabay explained the checking procedure as follows:

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29 Testimony of Antoine Saacks taken on December 27, 1994 at page 49. It should be noted that the testimony of the Appellant regarding the offer of free city assets and the strict accounting of paid detail police by the production is unchallenged. As indicated elsewhere in this opinion, investigators for OMI, for reasons of their own, chose not to interview the production company's employees who regularly checked to assure that the inventory of material and personnel furnished by Police Security Detail met the terms of the agreement between them.

30 See testimony of Huckabay at page 23. The officers time, as listed on the invoices, were checked throughout the day by movie personnel to ensure proper and accurate billing. It is incomprehensible to understand why Agent Mehrtens did not interview Huckabay or another production company employee who had personal knowledge of the number and names of police officers working at a given time.

> We would check to see if the officers and, you know, because the production manger can walk around and say, "What is this guy doing standing over there. If he is loafing around we do not need him." So I kept a sharp set [of notes] basically... I knew how many men were there and I would make sure that their duty there was what I said it was for. So there was no loafing around. [31]

Mr. Huckabay's testimony was corroborated by Larry Lombas, a former Sergeant with NOPD who retired after 27 years and Captain Anthony Genovese.[32]

Further, Sgt. Lombas and Mr. Huckabay explained that the movie representatives, either Huckabay or Howard would issue a Number after each entry signifying that the charge was checked by at least three movie executives, the production manager, the producer, and accountant who would all scrutinize every invoice.[33] If one of the checkers felt there was a mistake on an invoice, he would not hesitate to bring it to PSD's attention.

The evidence indicates that Mr. Huckabay and the production company were well aware that when City equipment was being used, such as police cars or barricades, that such equipment was being provided by the City free of charge.[34]

The Hearing Officer was on point when he wrote in his report, page 34:

> It is hard to believe... that Lt. Canal could somehow get the movie company to pay for said free equipment or for men who really did not

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31 See testimony of Huckabay at page 28.

32 See testimony of Lombas at pages 82 - 85 and Genovese at pages 178 - 179.

33 See testimony of Lombas at page 87, and Huckabay at pages 21- 22.

34 See testimony of Huckabay at pages 20 - 21.

work. The evidence did show that Lt. Canal was not a polished book keeper or accountant himself. Lt. Canal's invoices were the sloppy records of a novice. There is serious doubt that he could have fooled the production company's staff and accountant.

Mr. Huckabay testified that in the years that he has dealt with Police Security and the Appellant he never heard a complaint against the Appellant or his company. He was never over charged by Saacks, never heard about an officer not receiving his money, nor ever heard of the city being cheated out of money. He always knew Saacks and Canal as honorable men.

To support this charge the city is relying exclusively on the interpretation of Security's invoices by an Investigator who has no experience in accounting.

To arrive at a conclusion of whether the city carried its burden of proof on this charge it is not necessary to analyze, in detail, each of the invoices. The Appellant is adamant in his position that at no time did he or his company accept money for the rental of city property, regardless of what the invoice might lead an OMI investigator to conclude.

The company representatives knew that the use of city property, i.e., tow wagons, police cars, etc., was free. All city department heads knew they were available at no cost, the police department knew they could be used at no cost. The Appellant and his company knew that the company had free use of city equipment.

During this filming the company had in place a system of checks and balances that led it to conclude that no one could get away with accepting money for an illegal charge, such as charging for an item that the company knew it could use for free.

The evidence clearly shows that the movie companies that did business here are tightly budgeted organizations that will not pay for services or goods without strict scrutiny of

every entry on a bill. As Gary Huckabay, Warner Brothers' Location Manger for The Pelican Brief testified: "Every penny is documented." [35]

USE OF DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY TO FURTHER THE INTEREST OF PSD, INC.

With regard to Misuse of Department property, the City alleges that the Appellant violated Rule 7 in that he used the NOPD address, telephone number and address on his Police Security Detail Stationary and his use of Department telephones and equipment in furtherance of his personal business.

The evidence shows that it is common practice for officers to receive personal mail at their district or at headquarters.[36] Captain Genovese stated it was a common practice for the detail coordinators to list the headquarters' address and telephone numbers on invoices.[37]

Deputy Chief Rodriguez was not surprised to see police headquarters' address or telephone number on the invoices. He testified:

> A lot of the detail information came to the people at Headquarters, because it was coordinated out of Headquarters or out of different areas of the Police Department.[38]

Sergeant Harry Mendoza[39] testified that regarding paid details the policy of the Department was one of total cooperation. He said:

> Well, the common practice was that everything the Department had, insofar as the details were concerned, was there and it was available. Every level of the Department's ranking structure utilized

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35 See the testimony of Huckabay at page 23.

36 See testimony of Genovese at page 186, Barbaro at page 63.

37 See testimony of Genovese at pages 207, 218 - 219.

38 See testimony of Rodriguez at pages 42 - 43.

39 See Sgt. Mendoza's testimony at pages 165 - 166.

> every means available to them to see that the details were being filed and the other members of the Department were made available the opportunity to work details. Now, with the telephones and then, later on the fax machines, originally the teletype services were all used. It was posted, you know, memos were posted for details. It was a common practice and it has been a common practice. It was really made to actually make it available to make a fair wage.

Captain Henry Aschebrock testified that out of necessity there are portions of some details that have to be conducted with the Police Department.[40] Officers Pick up their checks for details coordinated by other officers, such as Arthur Bertucci's Superdome Detail, at Headquarters.[41] Some officers who coordinate details, but they also use the NOPD district bank accounts to disburse the funds to officers.[42] Numerous officers testified they receive telephone calls while on duty relative to their availability to work off-duty details.

Detail coordinators, although availing themselves of Department property to make extra money, were likewise helping make extra money for the rest of the rank and file. "The practice was common, open and above board."[43]

Under a new chief new rules have been imposed on working paid details. At the time of the alleged misuse of the Department's address, telephone number, fax machines, etc. by the Appellant, Lt. Canal and their company PSD, Arnesta Taylor was chief, and a different policy was in effect. Chief Taylor stated that the teletype and the fax have been used by

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40 See testimony of Aschebrock at page 254.

41 See testimony of Hecker at page 210, Vappie at 89 - 90, and Williams at 313 - 314.

42 See testimony of Genovese at pages 182 - 183 and Wigginton at pages 294 - 295.

43 See Hearing Officer's Report, page 38.

officers to list available details and this activity is not a serious violation of the Department's rules. He would not have suspended, fired, or reprimanded the Appellant for such a thing.[44]

APPELLANT'S PERSONAL USE OF HIS ASSIGNED CELLULAR PHONE

There was never a prohibition against the use of the Department's cellular phone for personal use.[45] The department also allowed the use of cellular phones to call long distance.[46]

Madeline Martin, who managed the phone accounts for the City stated that at least 50% of the phones had long distance calls on their bills.[47] Martin further stated that she was never directed to tell officers not to make long-distance calls on their phones.[48] Had the department wanted to prohibit long distance calls they could have had the phones blocked from access to long distance.[49]

The Appellant accumulated a total of $50.32 in long distance calls over a three year period.[50] In fact, Agent Munster calculated the charges as totaling $25.00 over three years.[51]

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44 See testimony of Taylor at pages 82 and 84 - 85.

45 See testimony of Lombas at pages 81, 151 - 152, Genovese at page 185, Hecker at pages 212, 216 - 217, Rodriguez at pages 36 - 37, Simmons at page 206, Aschebrock at page 170, Chief Taylor at pages 78 - 79, and Chief Orticke at page 98.

46 See Genovese at pages 252 - 253, Rodriguez at page 38, and Robertson at page 69.

47 See testimony of Martin, page 104.

48 See testimony of Martin, page 138.

49 See testimony of Drake at page 450.

50 See the testimony of the Appellant at pages 168 - 169, and 188.

51 See testimony of Munster at page 173.

Regardless of the amount the city has been fully reimbursed for these charges.[52] Chief Taylor stated that he would not have suspended nor terminated the Appellant for this charge.[53]

FAILURE TO OBTAIN AN OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE[54]

Prior to November 1993, detail coordinators at NOPD apparently have never been required to have Occupational Licenses. Commander Robert Hecker only obtained an Occupational License in June 1994 after the Appellant was charged with a violation of the City Code. Prior to that he did not think he needed one. OMI charged Major Ronald Serpas with the same violation for operating the same type of detail company.[55] Ultimately, the three day suspension levied against Maj. Serpas for this infraction was overturned by the Civil Service Commission. The Serpas case illustrates that Chief Orticke could not have considered this a serious violation.

In light of the custom and departmental consent that the detail coordinators did not need an Occupational license until November, 1993, and there is no evidence that the failure to obtain a license impaired the efficiency of the public service rendered by the police department, this charge is dismissed.

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52 See testimony of Saacks at page 190.

53 See testimony of Chief Taylor at page 80.

54 The Appellant is charged with a violation of Department Rule 2.1, relative to Moral Conduct and Adherence to Law for failing to obtain an Occupational License for the ownership of Police Security Detail, Inc. under the provisions of Chapter 70.37 of the Code of the City of New Orleans.

55 See Ronald Serpas v. New Orleans Police Department, Case No. 4893. Chief Orticke suspended Maj. Serpas for five days, then reduced the suspension to three days. When Major Serpas appealed this action, his appeal was sustained and the disciplinary action was thrown out by the Civil Service Commission. See Mehrtens at page 60 - 61, and Aschebrock at pages 227 -229, 294, 302 - 303.

UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND APPEARANCES[56]

The question is, under what circumstances is Rule 6 used to discipline officers who speak in public about police matters? The key seems to be that the speech in question be made in a professional manner, free of obscene, defamatory and false statements. Captain Aschebrock testified as follows:

> Q. Have you ever read the news release?
>
> A. I read the one that are in here, in the report.
>
> Q. In your opinion as an investigator for I.A.D., is that a criticism of the Department or a defense of his actions, as alleged by the M.C.C.?
>
> A. I know that there was a lot that he said in his defense. I'm not sure whether any one thing that he said may have been taken as criticism, you know. In order to be a violation, it was ruled that it has to be something that was detrimental to the Police Department or to the Superintendent, himself. It had to be some type of slanderous remark or something of that nature.[57]

Penalty for such a violation is minimal. Chief Taylor testified that he would only "speak" to someone who violated the rule.[58] A reasonable person who listened to, watched or read the Appellant's statement regarding the issues in this

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56 The rule in question is Department Rule 6, Section 3, relative to Public Statements and Appearances.

57 See testimony of Aschebrock at pages 263 - 264. Chief Taylor, who saw almost all of the Appellant's appearances, stated that he did not find those appearances to be offensive or defamatory to the police department. Further, Chief Taylor testified that he would not have suspended nor fired the Appellant for making those appearances.

58 See testimony of Chief Taylor at page and Vappie at page 99. Marlon Defilo of the Public Information Office stated that he did not know of anyone who was fired for speaking to the press. See Defilo at page 315.

case would have to conclude that the publication was made in a professional manner, and it was free of obscene, defamatory and false statements.

Based on the reasons assigned above I am of the opinion that the Appointing Authority did not carry its required burden of proof, and as such the Appellant should be reinstated at his present rank and receive all back pay and emoluments.

/s John P. Nelson
COMMISSIONER

(3)

FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1997

ANTOINE M. SAACKS, JR.,
Petitioner,

v.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND JOSEPH ORTICKE IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHIEF OF POLICE,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEAL, FOURTH CIRCUIT, STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPENDIX VOLUME II

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ANTOINE SAACKS	*	NEW ORLEANS CITY
	*	CIVIL SERVICE
VERSUS	*	
	*	
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE	*	CASE NO. 4890

REPORT OF THE HEARING EXAMINER

This case was scheduled and came on for hearing on December 8, 1994, in Room 7W03, City Hall. Ike Spears and Sonja Spears, Attorneys at Law, were present and representing the Department of Police (hereafter "NOPD"), along with NOPD representative, former Chief Joseph Orticke. The Appellant Saacks was present and represented by his attorneys, Robert Harvey, Sr. and Tamara Jacobson. Various motions and procedural matters were addressed that day. Testimony also began that day and continued on various dates in December, January, February and concluded on March 1, 1995. The parties were given until March 31, 1995, to submit a Post-Trial Memorandum. This date was extended to April 7, 1995 at the request of counsel for NOPD. The parties have submitted their Post - Trial Memoranda with supporting exhibits and citations from the transcript, which the Hearing Examiner has read and considered along with his extensive notes.

FACTS

Antoine Saacks served as a member of the New Orleans Police Department for 26 years. He was first hired as a police recruit in 1967 and obtained permanent status the following year as a Patrolman. Mr. Saacks rose through the ranks. He made Detective in 1968 or 1969. He attained the ranks of Sergeant in 1974, Lieutenant in 1982, Captain in 1989. Ultimately he was named Deputy Chief by then Mayor Sidney Barthelemy in 1989. Mr. Saacks has served as Chief of

Detectives. Antoine Saacks also gained fame for his heroism during the Howard Johnson Hotel sniper crisis in January 1973. Ten or more police officers and civilians had already been killed and a number of persons wounded, when Officer Saacks volunteered to go up in a helicopter in an effort to kill the sniper, Mark Essex. P.O. Saacks was not the only person in the helicopter risking his life to kill this madman, but Mr. Saacks' marksmanship is widely credited with stopping the gunman. Ironically the City of New Orleans and NOPD chose not to award any commendations to Mr. Saacks or the others who could have easily died by sniper fire. However, Mr. Saacks was awarded a commendation by the U.S. Marines, the branch of the armed forces he served from 1965 to 1972. See Appellant Exhibit 46, in globo, which includes Commanding Officer C.H. Pitman's of the U.S. Marine Corps Honorary Aircrewman designation to Officer Saacks dated February 7, 1973. Also, see Antoine Saacks' Honorable Discharge from the marines.

It also should be noted that while working full time for NOPD, Mr. Saacks attended Tulane University, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1975, with an "A" average. Mr. Saacks also attended the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia in 1977 for 3 months, successfully completing advanced police training. Further, Mr. Saacks completed Ed Renwicks' prominent Institute of Politics in 1993, and Mr. Saacks has attended various other seminars to further is police expertise, i.e. Bomb Investigators training at the Louisiana State Police Academy.

Equally impressive is a reading of the specifics on the many Letters of Commendation Deputy Chief Saacks received during his career from Superintendent of Police Joseph Giarrusso, Clarence Giarrusso and Henry Morris, The Commendations are too numerous to mention all. Some examples include:

On January 9, 1974, Chief Clarence Giarrusso wrote: "Case No, 2857 - You are commended for the outstanding example of police work displayed in the solving of an armed robbery and murder at the YMCA. Long hours of dedication and constant stakeouts resulted in the arrest of four subjects, the clearing of fifteen armed robberies, a murder and an escape from Angola."

On June 29, 1973, Chief Clarence Giarrusso wrote: "Case No. 2791 and 2792 - You are commended for your consistent, outstanding productivity for the months of March and April, 1973. In March you were responsible for the arrest of 24 subjects for armed robbery which resulted in the clearing of fifteen cases. In April you were responsible for the arrest of 16 subjects which resulted in the clearing of 24 incidents."

On February 19, 1975, Chief Clarence Giarrusso wrote: "Case No. 2998 - You are commended for your tireless devotion to duty and your innovative thinking in developing a plan that would renew interest in the Burglary Unit ..... Statistics are indicative of the progress made since this new system was placed into full operation."

On September 20, 1977, Sergeant Saacks received a commendation from Chief C. Giarrusso for his participation in a hostage crisis at the Maison Blanche Building. Sergeant Saacks eventually persuaded the subject to release his hostage, a doctor, and surrender.

On January 14, 1976, Sergeant Saacks received a commendation for outstanding example of diligence, efficiency and devotion to duty in apprehending an armed bandit who robbed the proprietor of a restaurant where Sgt. Saacks was eating with 2 other officers. A chase and shootout ensued and the robber ultimately was killed. This subject was

positively identified as the perpetrator of this armed robbery and three other armed robberies.

On January 16, 1985, Lt. Saacks was commended by Chief Morris for his apprehension of a mental patient 150 feet above the ground while standing on a 12 inch wide gang walk with no guard rails shared with 2 other officers.

See Appellant's Exhibit 46 in globo.

Consequently, Mr. Saacks became over the years one of the most recognizable and respected members of NOPD. He was recommended by various prominent citizens to Mayor Barthelemy for the job of Chief of Police, a job that went instead to former Chief Arnesta Taylor. However, as stated previously, Captain Saacks was named Assistant Superintendent/Deputy Chief to serve under Chief Taylor. There is ample, credible evidence that Mr. Saacks was the best Deputy Chief the force had seen in years. There was testimony from very knowledgeable witnesses that Mr. Saacks was the best prepared Deputy Chief on such important topics as budget matters. See the testimony of Major Howard Robertson at page 72, and the testimony of Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez. Deputy Chief Saacks was actively involved at all high level staff meetings as well as being Chief of Detectives.

In addition to his duties as a police Captain and Deputy Chief, it was widely known throughout the department that Mr. Saacks had a private police detail business, along with a partner Lt. L.J. Canal. Mr. Saacks and Lt. Canal called their private detail company Police Security Detail, Inc. (hereafter PSD) and specialized in serving the growing movie making industry. Private police detail work existed extensively in various forms throughout the entire force as a means of supplementing police officers' low pay. For example P.O. George Saberre testified that when he works his regular shift

for NOPD as a tow truck driver, he makes less than $6.00 per hour, but when he worked on a private movie detail for Police Security Detail, he made $14 per hour or more. He was delighted to make such good money on his off hours to help support his family of seven. Other prominent members of NOPD besides Chief Deputy Saacks coordinated details, such as Arthur "Pops" Bertucci, Lt. Sam Fradella, and Major Ronald Serpas.

Further, sometime in the late 1980's or early 1990's, Deputy Chief Saacks began considering his future with NOPD and the possibility of retiring and starting a new career. Antoine Saacks was still a relatively young man with time for a second career. Mr. Saacks became interested in the possibilities for a career in the video poker and or gaming industry, if it was finally legalized by the Louisiana Legislature. As time went on it became more and more clear to those who were following the political process surrounding video poker that it would eventually pass. It became common knowledge to people such as Chief Taylor, other Deputy Chiefs and Mayor Barthelemy that Mr. Saacks was actively interested in the video poker industry and had developed contacts with people who were already in the business in other states where it was legal. See testimony of Capt. Aschebrock at p. 150 and former Deputy Chief Stephen Rodriguez at p. 39 - 40. Chief Taylor would joke about Mr. Saacks possible lucrative future in video poker at staff meetings. See testimony of Major Howard Robertson at pages 67 - 68 and 74. Mayor Barthelemy and his administration actively desired video poker to be passed as a source of tax revenue. Mayor Barthelemy tacitly, if not expressly, gave his blessing to Mr. Saacks to lobby for video poker in Baton Rouge. See Saacks at p. 314 and Barthelemy at pp. 31 - 32 and 74. Deputy Chief Saacks, as part of his police duties, lobbied for various law enforcement measures before the Louisiana Legislature. There was no evidence that Mr. Saacks spoke before the Legislature or one of its

committees on behalf of video poker. Deputy Chief Saacks was seen in the company of lobbyists for video poker, while on some of his trips to Baton Rouge. See Deposition of Lt. Sam Fradella.

Likewise, during his rise through the ranks Mr. Saacks made a few enemies and or stepped on some toes. One enemy in particular was and is Anthony Radosti, who was assigned to the District Attorneys Office when he resigned from NOPD. There were various credible witnesses throughout the hearing who testified as to Mr. Radosti's vendetta against Mr. Saacks. See the testimony of P.O. John Riviere, a 25 year veteran who worked with Mr. Radosti for 10 years. Also see the testimony of Sgt. Ronald Cannatella. Mr. Radosti eventually became involved in and or helped found the independent police watchdog organization, The Metropolitan Crime Commission (hereafter the "MCC").

In July 1990 Mr. Saacks was introduced to officials from a large video poker company, United Gaming, Inc. (hereafter "UGI"), headquartered out of Las Vegas, Nevada. A dinner at Ruth's Chris Steakhouse was arranged that included, among others, Mr. Saacks, his close friend and neighbor, Attorney Mark Caracci, Mark Caracci's father, businessman Frank Caracci, Mississippi video poker operator Fernando Couquet and UGI officials Robert Woodson, Bob Horn and Bob Farinella. At this dinner meeting the possibilities of UGI doing business in Louisiana was discussed. Frank Caracci had expertise in route sales to alcoholic beverage outlets (hereafter "ABO's"), which could be very useful to UGI in establishing itself in the Louisiana market.

Frank Caracci has two (2) convictions in Federal Court dating back to the early 1970's. One conviction is for attempting to bribe an IRS agent and the other involved transporting pinball machines across state lines. Mr. Caracci served approximately 9 months for these offenses and has been a free man ever since. Apparently he has been

investigated and possibly charged with other violations since, but has no other convictions. Frank Caracci is labeled on his "rap sheet" as a possible career criminal. The Hearing Examiner found Frank Caracci a refreshingly candid witness. Mr. Caracci received a pardon from Governor Edwards for his two convictions in the early 1970's. The Hearing Examiner believes that due to a clerical error one of the counts of one of these convictions was not included in the pardon. However the exact same statute numbers that appear on conviction records also appear on the pardon. See the testimony of Sheri Morris at page 66.

The record is inconclusive as to when Mr. Saacks learned of Mr. Caracci's convictions. The Hearing Examiner believes that Mr. Caracci's record was not discussed openly at the dinner meeting at Ruth's Chris Steakhouse. See the testimony of Frank Caracci at page 74. As Mark Caracci testified at page 14, this is simply not something one would bring up at such at time. The testimony of Robert Woodson of UGI that Mr. Caracci discussed his convictions at dinner is contradicted by Woodson's own letter to William Bible of the Nevada State Gaming Control Board dated September 21, 1992. Further, the Hearing Examiner finds credible the testimony of Mr. Saacks at page 61, Mr. Frank Caracci at p. 52 and Mark Caracci at p. 11 that the Caraccis never advised Mr. Saacks of Frank Caracci's convictions and pardons prior to this case.

Subsequent to this dinner Antoine Saacks traveled to Las Vegas with Frank Caracci and others on two occasions to meet with UGI officials to pursue the possibility of doing business in Louisiana. Mark Caracci was unable to go on one trip because his multiple sclerosis was bothering him. At some point in time UGI learned of Frank Caracci's prior convictions and decided not to pursue any business dealings with him and further changed its focus from ABO's to doing a deal at the Fairgrounds.

Mr. Saacks was still a viable business partner to UGI, as a deal with Mr. Saacks and prominent attorney Ralph Capitelli and Judge Terry Alarcon began to be discussed in connection with placing UGI video poker machines in the Fairgrounds.

In June 1992 UGI required of Deputy Chief Saacks that he get some sort of written permission from Chief of Police Taylor to be involved in their proposed venture. Mr. Saacks obtained a NOPD Paid Detail/Outside Employment form, filled it out, and took it to Chief Taylor, who signed it. Shortly thereafter in early July 1992, Chief Taylor handed down a new General Order forbidding members of NOPD from being involved in some aspects of the video poker/gaming industry. Shortly after G.O. 387 came out UGI required Mr. Saacks to modify his Paid Detail/Outside Employment form. Consequently Mr. Saacks caused a second form to be typed, which he presented to Chief Taylor in a meeting. Chief Taylor, who had the power to make exceptions to any of his or department General Orders, signed the second outside employment form for Mr. Saacks. Although both the original and second forms that Mr. Saacks presented to Chief Taylor were somewhat vague as to exactly what, where, and when Mr. Saacks would be doing in the video poker industry, the Hearing Examiner believes Chief Taylor was well aware that he was making an exception for Mr. Saacks from his new General Order. The Hearing Examiner believes Chief Taylor knew Deputy Chief Saacks had put a great deal of time and effort into this video poker venture. Being the congenial Chief that he was, Chief Taylor let Mr. Saacks pursue his outside business interests. This view of the Hearing Examiner is corroborated by various testimony including Chief Taylor's secretary, Jeannine Estrada. See Estrada at pages 163-167 and 184-185.

As Appellant correctly notes on page 10, footnote 4, of his memorandum, any attempt by the Department of Police to expand the charges by claiming Deputy Chief Saacks' actions

were a violation of G.O. 387 cannot be sustained. OMI agent Mehrtens testified that Chief Orticke did not fire Antoine Saacks for a violation of G.O. 387, and that he (Mehrtens) found that Deputy Chief Saacks never went to work for a video poker company nor performed any duties which would have been a violation of G.O. 387. Likewise Capt. Aschebrock's testimony shows that it would be hard to sustain a violation of G.O. 387, because it does not forbid working in the video poker business as a "consultant."

A one-sixth ownership interest in the Louisiana corporation being discussed as a subsidiary of UGI could have been worth a great deal to Mr. Saacks. Essentially, his role was to be a security consultant to UGI. However, at some point in time UGI decided it did not desire Mr. Saacks, as a partner in the business transaction. Wherefore, Mr. Saacks negotiated a settlement for himself with UGI that paid him $325,000,00 on or about August 20, 1993. See City Exh. 23.

Mr. Saacks underestimated how much professional trouble his political enemy Mr. Radosti could made from this scenario of events, Mr. Saacks was probably naive in not realizing that his dealings with UGI, trips to Las Vegas and receipt of a large sum of money from UGI could be presented to the public through the media as rank police corruption. Mr. Saacks failed to realize until too late the lack of loyalty to him by Mayor Barthelemy and Chief Taylor.

On November 19, 1993, the MCC made a formal written complaint to new Superintendent of Police Joseph Orticke, Jr. that Deputy Chief Saacks was engaged in activities of a totally unethical nature and in complete violation of New Orleans Police Department policies and code of conduct for its officers. This lengthy letter specifically complained about Deputy Chief Saacks' activities in connection with the new video poker industry, his dealings with UGI and doing business in Louisiana as Video Services, Inc. (hereafter "VSI"), his receipt of $325,000.00 in

settlement with UGI for services rendered, and having a close relationship with a proposed video poker business partner, Frank Caracci, who is a convicted felon. No where does the MCC letter complain about appellant's activities in connection with his private paid detail business PSD.

Chief Orticke turned the MCC complaint over to Director Peter Munster of the Office of Municipal Investigation (hereafter "OMI")to investigate. Chief Orticke testified that OMI, not the Internal Affairs Division (hereafter "IAD"), is the appropriate entity to investigate a Deputy Chief. However, IAD was very much involved in this matter, and high ranking members of IAD, such as Captain Henry Aschebrock and Major Richard Reeves, were advising Chief Orticke on various aspects of the case.

Mr. Radosti of the MCC had already consulted Mr. Munster on November 12, 1993, concerning the complaint against Deputy Chief Saacks. Mr. Munster advised CAO Leonard Simmons of the MCC forthcoming complaint on November 15, 1993. Further, Mr. Saacks was summoned to Mayor Barthelemy's office on November 16, 1993 to discuss with the Mayor, Mr. Munster and the CAO, Leonard Simmons, the MCC allegations. Mr. Saacks assured the Mayor that there was nothing illegal or improper with his business dealings with UGI. Mr. Saacks prior to the November 19 , 1993, letter heard that allegations were being leveled against him in connection with "illegal/legal gaming operations", because he wrote to Mr. Munster on November 18, 1993, requesting that these charges be investigated. In the next few days the MCC held a press conference to make public their charges against Deputy Chief Saacks, and in turn Deputy Chief Saacks issued a News Release denying the allegations of the MCC. On November 22, 1993, former Chief Taylor threw Deputy Chief Saacks a vicious left hook to the chin by denying to OMI that he signed the Paid Detail/Outside Employment form. Consequently, it was reported in the media that Deputy Chief Saacks had forged

the form in question. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Saacks was suspended from NOPD because of the forgery allegations.

The Hearing Examiner believes that after former Chief Taylor denied signing the outside employment form a calculated movement began to dump Deputy Chief Saacks, because of public relations concerns by the Barthelemy Administration. Also other political rivals no doubt saw this as an opportunity to get rid of Mr. Saacks. Instead of defending one of its brightest officers, or at least remaining objective, the Administration, NOPD and OMI decided to go for the jugular by conducting an administrative search of Mr. Saacks' and Lt. Canal's offices for information concerning their business PSD, which had absolutely nothing to do with the MCC complaint. It was generally agreed by the participants in the search that for criminal law purposes the search was without probable cause and therefore illegal. However, the objective was to find something to use against Mr. Saacks administratively.

The administrative search did uncover business records of PSD, including billing records to movie production companies. OMI ultimately concluded these records showed Mr. Saacks and Lt. Canal's company had bilked its customers out of thousands of dollars and shortchanged the officers who worked the individual movie details. OMI made public through the media its findings regarding PSD. A lengthy investigative report was compiled by OMI Agent Robert Mehrtens, who was assigned the case, charging Chief Deputy Saacks with a laundry list of violations. During the course of its investigation OMI showed its bad faith and partiality by refusing to have former Chief Taylor's signature on the outside employment form analyzed by a competent hand writing expert proposed by Mr. Saacks.

On or about March 10, 1994, OMI's Investigative Report was completed and forwarded to Chief Orticke. Interestingly, the OMI report cited approximately ten charges against Deputy Chief Saacks, but with the exception of the

charge of associating with a known felon, OMI had abandoned the MCC's allegations of misconduct. The MCC's accusations regarding Deputy Chief Saacks' involvement with video poker interests only served as a vehicle to charge Mr. Saacks with the technical violation of failure to obtain a Paid Detail/Outside Employment form.

Mr. Saacks was briefly reinstated as a Captain on March 21, 1994. However, on April 11, 1994, Appellant was notified that a pre-termination hearing would be conducted on April 18, 1994. At the pre-termination hearing neither Mr. Saacks' attorneys nor PANO President Ronald Cannatella were allowed to speak on behalf of Mr. Saacks and address the charges against him. Sgt. Cannatella testified that he and attorneys for numerous officers had always been allowed to speak at pre-termination hearings and had on occasion been successful in persuading previous Chiefs that termination was not called for. The failure of Chief Orticke to hear Deputy Chief Saacks' counsel and representatives at the pre-termination hearing is further evidence that the pre-termination hearing was a mere formality and that it had been predetermined by the Administration and Chief Orticke to fire Deputy Chief Saacks no matter how much of a stretch it was to make a case against him for dismissal. Sgt. Cannatella's testimony was quite riveting and believable. Sgt. Cannatella does not consider himself a friend of Antoine Saacks and some people in PANO, of which Sgt. Cannatella is President, consider him an adversary.

This conclusion is further bolstered by the testimony of Captain Henry Aschebrock of IAD. Capt. Aschebrock is also an attorney and had been involved in disciplinary actions of NOPD for many years. Capt. Aschebrock did not believe the charges against Deputy Chief Saacks warranted dismissal. The Hearing Examiner has no doubt that Capt. Aschebrock and other members of IAD advised Chief Orticke that a dismissal was not warranted in this case.

Likewise the Hearing Examiner finds credible the testimony of Mr. Saacks that former Asst. City Attorney Reggie Laurant told him (Mr. Saacks) that he (Laurant) had advised Chief Orticke on two occasions that that these charges did not warrant dismissal. Nevertheless the day after the pre-termination hearing Chief Orticke terminated Deputy Chief Saacks for the following charges:

1. Associations With A Felon
2. Failure To Obtain A Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form
3. Neglect Of Duty In Failing To Supervise Lt. Canal
4. Misuse Of Department Property/Theft
5. Adherence To Law For Failure To Obtain An Occupational License
6. Unauthorized Public Statements And Appearances

With regard to each of these specific charges the Hearing Examiner finds that the testimony and evidence in the record revealed the following:

I. ASSOCIATIONS

Antoine Saacks is charged with associating with a convicted felon, Frank Caracci, in violation of NOPD Rule 5. The text of rule 5 can be found in both parties briefs and various exhibits. Frank Caracci is the father of Mark Caracci, a partner in the law firm of Martiny & Caracci, and a former partner of Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee. A number of years ago Mark Caracci moved into a home a few doors from Antoine Saacks, and the two became close friends. Antoine Saacks and Mark Caracci's families went on vacations together and they bought a bar business together, Jimmy C's. Through his relationship with Mark Caracci, Antoine Saacks met and came to know Frank Caracci.

Frank Caracci is a life long resident of New Orleans and has owned a number of businesses and property in the City, including the Court of Two Sisters. It is undisputed that Frank Caracci has the two aforementioned convictions from the early 1970's. However, Frank Caracci has never been

convicted of any other charges, and enjoys all benefits of citizenship, including voting in every election. See Appellant's Exh. 28. The City Attorney argued repeatedly throughout the hearing that Governor Edward's pardon was meaningless and of no legal effect on Mr. Caracci' s Federal convictions. The City Attorney likewise sought to discredit Mr. Caracci's pardon because one count was omitted.

The Hearing Examiner disagrees with the City Attorney's assessment of the pardon, regardless of any technical deficiencies it may have or in the eyes of Federal authorities. If nothing more the pardon shows the Governor had confidence that Mr. Caracci was not a notorious gangster. As Appellant's attorneys correctly note in their brief, many career police officers and high level City Officials were called to testify and they did not know Frank Caracci was a convicted felon, including Chief Orticke and OMI case agent Robert Mehrtens. See page 4 of Appellant's brief. If all of these people can be unaware of Mr. Caracci's convictions, then certainly Mr. Saacks could have been. More simply stated, the Department of Police failed to carry its burden of proof that Appellant knew Frank Caracci was a convicted felon.

Even if Mr. Saacks had been aware of Mr. Caracci's record, their association together hardly merited discharge, whether this charge is taken alone or in conjunction with the other charges. Former Chief Arnesta Taylor testified that this rule was not enforced. See Taylor's testimony at p. 26 to 36. Chief Taylor admitted candidly that quite often other officers in NOPD have regular and frequent contact with a convicted felon on both a personal and business nature. Counsel for the Department of Police argue that Chief Taylor's testimony is of no moment, because Chief Orticke enforced the rule, at least in this case. However, the so called offensive association took place while Chief Taylor, not Chief Orticke, was in charge of the Department. Chief Taylor's attitude towards the rule and its nonenforcement is very relevant. Chief Taylor hired a

convicted felon, Levi Wallace, to work at Chief Taylor's grocery store. Counsel for the Department of Police attempt in their post trial memorandum to distinguish between an "employee" and an "association" although creative, is unpersuasive.

The point is that prior to this case the rule was rarely, if ever, enforced. The Hearing Examiner believes Rule 5, as written, is somewhat ambiguous and certainly subject to various interpretations in various fact situations. See the testimony of Capt. Aschebrock at p. 171 and 314. Obviously the rule has some merit in that NOPD is justified in discouraging its officers from socializing with hard core, active criminals. Such associations can lead to public mistrust and possible corruption of good officers. Under the facts of this case, assuming Antoine Saacks knew of Mr. Caracci's background, a warning would have been sufficient that such business dealings by a Deputy Chief with a convicted felon have the appearance of impropriety to certain members of the public - especially those who are opposed to gaming. Likewise Chief Orticke would have been within his discretion to relieve Antoine Saacks of his Deputy Chief appointment and return him to his regular duties as a Captain. But even this action, in light of what was presented about and by Mr. Frank Caracci, would have been harsh and merely catering to the MCC's call for public outrage. As Mark Caracci testified, "My father is a victim in this whole affair."

II. FAILURE TO OBTAIN A PAID DETAIL/OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT FORM

A. United Gaming, Inc./Video Services, Inc.

When the Department of Police and OMI realized there was nothing illegal about Deputy Chief Saacks' dealings with UGI and with his receipt of $325,000 from UGI in settlement of any claims he might have against this gaming company, that he had not forged Chief Taylor's signature on the Paid Detail/Outside Employment forms for Video Services, Inc., that he had obtained an exception from Chief Taylor to G.O.

387 and/or had not violated G.O. 387, they forged ahead by charging him with failing to obtain a Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form for work performed for UGI. Appellant argues that he never worked for UGI, citing the testimony of the previous president of UGI, Carol Carter.

> Q. Did Antoine Saacks ever work for United Gaming?
>
> A. No. He did not,
>
> Q. Isn't it true, Ms. Carter, that Mr. Saacks was seeking some type of relationship or seeking some type of future relationship with the Louisiana Division of United Gaming?
>
> A. Yes.
>
> Q. And his activities as it relates to United Gaming, was to further that end he had in mind?
>
> A. That is correct.
>
> Q. And to your knowledge, there has never been any employment agreement with Antoine Saacks in effect?
>
> A. To the best of my knowledge, there never has been.

See Carter at p. 115 - 116. This is very persuasive testimony from the City's own witness, whom the Hearing Officer found to be very credible.

The appointing Authority argues that the best evidence to prove that Antoine Saacks worked for UGI is the Final Receipt, Release, Hold Harmless and Indemnity Agreement wherein it states that the "payment of the Three Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand and No/100 ($325,000.00) Dollars is in full settlement and full satisfaction of all claims and/or damages which may have been earned or suffered by Saacks..." The City emphasizes the words "compensation" and "earned" in its Post Trial Memorandum. Antoine Saacks counters by emphasizing that the settlement was paid for "damages and injuries." In support of that position appellant testified that his accountant advised him that he would not have to pay taxes on this personal injury type settlement that was not employment related. Further Antoine Saacks cites the testimony of UGI official Robert Woodson that the settlement

was paid merely to avoid the possibility of litigation regarding the future ownership interest.

> Q. Was it your understanding that the $325,000.00 ... was paid to Mr. Saacks in lieu of the equity interest that he was no longer able to obtain, because of the fact that he could not get through the licensing process?
>
> A. No. I think, the $325,000.00 ... paid to Mr. Saacks was paid to him, because or it was my understanding that there was a threat to file a lawsuit against the company and we evaluated that particular threat ... and I believe, the company or we engaged discussions with our Louisiana counsel and .... in order to get this matter expeditiously put behind us that is what they came up with in order to end all relationships with Mr. Saacks.

See Woodson at p. 205 - 206.

Such testimony from the Department of Police's own witness tends to repudiate the Appointing Authority's theory of the relationship between Mr. Saacks and UGI. Likewise it is almost universal practice among attorneys drawing up a Receipt and Release for a sophisticated, complicated or expensive dispute to include language to cover all possible claims whether arising out of tort, contract, quasi - contract, or employment, although the actual nature of the claim may lie in one area of the law more that the others. After listening to three (3) months of testimony and reviewing the Final Receipt, Release, Hold Harmless and Indemnity Agreement (City Exh. 23), and Antoine Saacks' letter of July 14, 1993 to Fred Wilms, Chairman of the Board of UGI (City Exh. 6), the Hearing Examiner believes that the true relationship between Mr. Saacks and UGI was not an employment relationship. Mr. Saacks did expend a certain amount of his personal time and effort helping UGI get its foot in the door in Louisiana, introducing UGI to the right people for establishing a successful Louisiana subsidiary of UGI to be called Video Services, Inc. For his efforts Antoine Saacks had a verbal agreement with UGI and others here in Louisiana that he

would receive a one sixth (1/6) stock ownership in the company. However, UGI perceived that there could be problems with the Nevada Gaming Commission, if Mr. Saacks was included in the deal, because of Mr. Saacks' position with the police department. Consequently, the settlement was paid as damages for UGI's breach of the contract and/or to buy out Mr. Saacks' 1/6 future ownership interest in VSI.

OMI, Chief Orticke, and counsel for the Department of Police rely too much on statements made by Deputy Chief Saacks that he "worked thousands of hours" for UGI. See November 24, 1993 News Release by Antoine Saacks, City Exh. 7 and OMI Statement of Antoine Saacks on December 5, 1993, City Exh. 3. Chief Orticke testified that the only evidence that suggested that Antoine Saacks worked for UGI was Saacks' statement regarding the thousands of hours worked. See Orticke at p. 320. However, the phrase "worked thousands of hours" is being taken literally and out of context by Chief Orticke, as well as Agent Mehrtens of OMI, who concluded that this is proof of a violation of ASOP 85.0, since Mr. Saacks had no Outside Employment Form for such "work." A reading of the entire News Release, Antoine Saacks' OMI statement, and Mr. Saacks' consistent testimony throughout the hearing shows that these hours worked were not paid employment, but was time invested to become a part owner in a local business if and when it was formed. There was no guarantee that video poker would even pass and that anything would come from Deputy Chief Saacks' efforts. Likewise former Chief Taylor testified that officers need not submit an outside employment form for using personal time to further potential future employment.

> Q. Now, Chief, isn't it true that the fact that he used his personal time to further his potential future employment with Video Services, Inc., is not a violation of rule?
>
> A. That is correct.

Q. That is because he was not getting any regular paycheck and he was not performing the services of a consultant for the video company; isn't that correct?

A. That is correct.

Finally Agent Mehrtens conceded that there was no evidence that these hours expended by Deputy Chief Saacks ever a three year period interfered with the performance of his duties with N.O.P.D.

Q. Mr. Mehrtens ... What documents do you have or what evidence do you have that any of the 2 to 3000 ... hours worth of work he alleges he calculated that he did had interfered with his job in any way?

A. None.

Thus Deputy Chief Saacks had invested his personal time in trying to develop an ownership interest in a potential new company in a potential new industry in Louisiana. Appellant has a strong argument that such efforts do not fall under ASOP 85's requirement of a signed Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form. Even if one accepts the City's literal interpretation of the facts and rule in this case, the most one can conclude is that a minor violation has been committed. Chief Orticke could have warned Deputy Saacks and the entire force that in the future such activity in trying to establish outside businesses or future employment will require a signed authorization form under his administration. Former Chief Taylor certainly knew Deputy Chief Saacks was involved in a video poker enterprise, and never warned him not to be involved nor told Appellant he needed his (Taylor's) permission on an outside employment form. See testimony of Major Howard Robertson at p. 67 - 68 and 74. Chief Taylor was in charge at the time of the alleged offensive conduct, not Chief Orticke. It is patently unfair for the Department at a later date to try to make this into some sort of heinous offense.

B. Jimmy C's Sports Bar and Grill, Inc.

Counsel for N.O.P.D. argue that since Deputy Chief Saacks has acknowledged a prior ownership interest in Jimmy C's Sports Bar in Metairie, Louisiana, and admitted that he did not obtain an outside employment form for this business then he has violated ASOP 85. Antoine Saacks' position is that this business was a corporation and he was merely an investor. Very credible testimony from Mark Caracci supports Mr. Saacks' own testimony that they (M. Caracci and Saacks) were merely investors and customers of this lounge and did not actively participate in its day to day operations. Consequently, Deputy Chief Saacks did not think he needed permission from anyone to form a corporation.

The Appointing Authority counters that since Mr. Saacks participated in some decisions regarding Jimmy C's operation, that this is mental exertion which comes within the definition of work and employment at a business. Shareholders in a corporation can participate in important decisions involving the corporation, such as electing directors, without being employed by the company. Consequently, although counsel for N.O.P.D. is correct that the fact that Jimmy C's lost money is of no moment in determining whether Antoine Saacks worked for the business, the Appointing Authority nonetheless failed to prove that Deputy Chief Saacks worked for Jimmy C's and therefore needed a signed Outside Employment Form.

Appellant's position regarding this interpretation of ASOP 85.0 is also confirmed by other witnesses. Deputy Chief Duane Johnson, a witness called by the City, stated that "if you simply owned stock and you are talking about as an investment, then, I do not see where that would need the chain of command approval to purchase stock." See Johnson at P. 270. The same response was given by Chief Taylor at p. 47 - 48. Chief Taylor also agreed that the rule is not very clear on this point. Interestingly, another City witness, Lt. Christopher Maurice, a former Commander of the Inspections Department, which manages the filed Detail/Outside

Employment Forms, testified that he owned a company that imported rare birds, that he traveled to foreign countries to obtain these birds, and that a local partner handled the day to day operation of the business. Therefore, Lt. Maurice testified, he did not have or need a Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form because he was merely an investor and was not employed on a daily basis. See Maurice at 335, 337 - 338 and 341.

Finally OMI agent Mehrtens testified that there is no evidence that Antoine Saacks' involvement with Jimmy C's in any way affected his efficiency as a police officer or the efficiency of N.O.P.D. See Mehrtens at 196. Therefore the Hearing Examiner does not believe a violation of ASOP 85.0 has been proven in connection with Jimmy C's. Even accepting the Department's argument that a violation occurred, then at most it would be a minor technical violation. Chief Orticke could have directed Deputy Chief Saacks to submit the form and sent out a clarifying memorandum to all members of the force that under his administration such stock ownership in a local corporate business will require an ASOP 85.0 signed authorization form.

C. Police Security Detail, Inc./JFK

Antoine Saacks is also charged with violating ASOP 85.0, in connection with his part ownership of Police Security Detail, Inc. and acting in the film JFK. Appellant argues in his Post Trial Memorandum that there was no testimony that he worked for PSD. The Hearing Examiner disagrees with Deputy Chief Saacks on this point. The City correctly points out that Antoine Saacks testified himself that he was the upfront man, who got the business, and that L.J. Canal handled the day to day operations of the company, such as scheduling and billing. It is true that the overwhelming weight of the other witnesses' testimony is that L.J. Canal ran this detail business and that they had no dealings with Antoine Saacks in connection with PSD. See the testimony of Karen Barbaro at p. 17, 43 - 44 and 50; testimony of George

Saberre at p. 238; testimony of Russell Vappie at p. 29; and testimony of Capt. Anthony Genovese at P. 177 and 196.

However, Antoine Saacks was handling an important aspect of the business, in dealing with potential clients and promoting PSD's services. Thus, Antoine Saacks was more than an investor in the corporate entity PSD. He received 50% of the profits for his efforts. Deputy Chief Saacks personally omitted to secure a signed Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form. Mr. Saacks did testify that his partner, L.J. Canal, submitted forms each year for PSD in his name (Canal's) and Saacks' name. Antoine Saacks also testified that Lt. Canal submitted forms for Saacks' role in JFK. See Saacks at p. 100 and 115. Unfortunately those forms are missing from N.O.P.D. files, but detail forms for Chief Orticke and Chief Taylor are also missing. The Hearing Examiner has no reason to doubt Antoine Saacks' testimony regarding Mr. Canal's filing of the forms for PSD and such a filing with Mr. Saacks' name thereon would satisfy the requirements of ASOP 85.0. Due to poor health Lt. Canal was not called as a witness to corroborate Mr. Saacks' testimony.

Finally even if Lt. Canal also failed to submit an outside employment form for himself and Mr. Saacks for PSD, the appropriate disciplinary action would have been corrective action. As Chief Taylor testified, it was not unusual for someone to go to work and then get a paid detail form afterwards. See Taylor at p. 62. Capt. Robert Hecker testified that he submitted an outside employment form for his past detail coordinating activities after Mr. Saacks was terminated. Likewise, Major Ronald Serpas did not have a proper detail form for his detail company, but he was permitted to submit one after the fact. See Aschebrock at p. 251 - 252 and Mehrtens at p. 274.

Alternatively, as Christopher Maurice, the former Commander of Inspections testified, an officer who violates ASOP 85.0 usually is suspended for a few days. See Maurice at 314 - 315. The City's attorney argued on a number of

occasions throughout the hearing that a Deputy Chief, because of his obligation to set a good example for the rank and file, should receive more severe punishments for the same offense. The Hearing Examiner disagrees with counsel's assessment. Unduly harsh and unequal punishment would be detrimental to the morale of the Department. A two (2) day suspension is the most punishment that could be justified in this case for this alleged violation.

III. NEGLECT OF DUTY IN FAILING TO SUPERVISE L.J. CANAL.

Deputy Chief Saacks is charged with a violation of Department Rule 4.4, relative to Performance of Duty/Neglect of Duty. The pertinent sections of this rule for this case appear to be:

> a. Each member, because of his grade and assignment, is required to perform certain duties and assume certain responsibilities. A member's failure to properly function in either or both of these areas constitutes a neglect of duty.
>
> b. A member with supervisory responsibility shall be in neglect of duty whenever he fails to properly supervise subordinates, or when his actions in matters relating to discipline fail to conform with the dictates of Departmental Rules and Regulations.

Section C(6) of Rule 4 cited in the April 19, 1994, discharge letter to Antoine Saacks from Chief Orticke is not even remotely applicable to the specific allegation that Deputy Chief Saacks was guilty of neglect of duty in failing to supervise properly Lt. Canal in the operation of their private company Police Security Detail, Inc. (PSD). See City Exhibit 1.

The Department of Police's theory on this charge as stated in its Post Trial Memorandum is as follows:

> Although he claims that he was not responsible for L.J. Canal, under the normal chain of command he

was a Deputy Chief and L.J. Canal was a Lieutenant. There were many discrepancies in the billing and other violations of police rules and regulations that are directly attributed to Lt. Canal. (emphasis added).

The Hearing Examiner believes the City's efforts to sustain a violation of this rule is for one or two purposes. It is possibly a boot-strap attempt to blame Deputy Chief Saacks for any discrepancies in PSD'S billing records, because the City cannot prove Antoine Sacks is guilty of the misuse of City Property/Theft charges. Alternatively, it is a charge thrown into the mix, so as to bolster the cumulative effect of the alleged misconduct and justify discharge because of the number of offenses. Whatever the reason it shows a certain desperateness on the part of the City to get rid of Deputy Chief Saacks.

The City offers no additional facts to sustain this charge other than the ones brought forth in connection with the Misuse of City's Property/Theft charges. Likewise the rule is at best silent with regard to its applicability to off - duty private affairs. The Hearing Examiner agrees with Appellant that the true intent of Rule 4 is to govern the supervision that occurs within the parameters of police work. Obviously a superior officer should not turn a blind eye to misconduct by a subordinate even in off - duty settings, but the overwhelming weight of the evidence in this case indicates that Chief Deputy Saacks did not know or was not involved in Lt. Canal's billing practices in connection with PSD. Therefore, Mr. Saacks did not turn a blind eye to any alleged misconduct by Lt. Canal. It is simply an unfair stretch to say therefore that Antoine Saacks is guilty of Neglect of Duty for not supervising more closely his equal partner in their private business.

Further, Appellant correctly points out in his Post - Trial Memorandum that Lt. Canal has never been charged nor disciplined for any wrong doing. If a subordinate is not charged with, much less found guilty of, any acts of

commission or omission, it is problematic, if not legally insupportable to charge a superior officer with failing to prevent by proper supervision. The alleged offending conduct of Lt. Canal occurred nearly two years ago on certain invoices in June 1993. Deputy Chief Saacks was suspended in November 1993, and Lt. Canal did not have his first stroke until late January 1994. Possibly the Department of Police should be commended for its restraint in pursuing charges against Lt. Canal due to his health. It is more likely, through, that the City fears that trying Lt. Canal on the charges of misuse of City Property/Theft will only further point out what we already know - that Lt. Canal handled all the billing for PSD, not Deputy Chief Saacks. The Hearing Examiner feels that the Appointing Authority has failed to carry its burden of proof on the charge of Neglect of Duty.

IV. MISUSE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY/THEFT.

A great deal of testimony at the hearing in this case centered around what has recently become the controversial topic of off-duty private details performed by members of NOPD to supplement their very low wages. It is common practice for older, ranking officers to coordinate these details in various ways. Deputy Chief Antoine Saacks and Lt. L.J. Canal were 50/50 partners in a corporation Police Security Detail, Inc. (PSD), that coordinated off-duty details for other officers. PSD's niche in the detail business was primarily with the movie industry.

In connection with his part ownership of PSD, Antoine Saacks has been charged with misusing NOPD equipment in violation of Rule 7.1 of the Department and Theft in violation of La. R.S. 14:67. The pertinent provisions of Rule 7.1 are:

> 1. Members shall use Department property only for the purpose for which it is intended and in accordance with Department policy, rules, procedures and orders....

The pertinent provisions of La. R.S. 14:67 are as follows:

> A. Theft is the misappropriation or taking of anything of value which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. An intent to deprive the other permanently of whatever may be the subject of the misappropriation or taking is essential...

These charges were somewhat confusingly jumbled together. See Capt. Henry Aschebrock testimony at pp. 128, 222 - 223, and 323 - 325. Capt. Aschebrock, who also is an attorney, was at the time one of Internal Affairs Division's ranking officers who was consulted by Chief Orticke on the Saacks case. Capt. Aschebrock stated that this charge was extremely confusing, and he could not decipher why OMI had listed this charge when he is not sure if the allegations ever occurred. Capt. Aschebrock testified:

> I am not certain, at all, about what the theft charge was for. It was for over-billing of invoices? I'm not sure if that even existed, really. It could have been for the use of the Department's property. Aschebrock at p.128.

Later at p. 222 the following exchange can be found:

> Q. Is that referring to the telephones or to the fax machines or the movie equipment?
>
> A. I assume they are referring to everything that was owned by the City that may have been used without the City's approval or knowledge.
>
> Q. But that is not a charge of theft, is it?
>
> A. No.

The Hearing Examiner, after listening to 3 months of testimony concerning these allegations and reviewing the exhibits in connection therewith, believes that the theft charges are confined to Lt. Canal's billing practices on a couple of invoices billed to the production company that made the movie The Pelican Brief. The victim, if those

allegations were proven, would be the production company, not the City. Likewise there was absolutely no testimony from any officer who worked for PSD that he was not paid what he was promised. The Department feels that such an offense, if attributable to Deputy Chief Saacks, is a dischargeable offense, because it would be an act that would bring discredit to the NOPD. See Civil Service Rule IX, Section 1.1, relative to Disciplinary Actions/Maintaining Standards of Service. The Hearing Examiner agrees that an officer or any city employee found guilty of theft, even while off duty, is subject to discharge.

The biggest problem with the City's case of theft against Deputy Chief Saacks is that there was simply no proof that he knew or was involved in the alleged overbillings. If he had no knowledge and no involvement in the alleged offensive conduct, then he could not have intended it. "Intent" is a crucial element to sustain a violation of R.S. 14:67.

Karen Barbaro, the secretary who prepared the invoices and checks for PSD, did not even know that Lt. Canal had a partner in the operation for some time. She testified repeatedly that she never received any orders or instructions from Antoine Saacks regarding preparation of the invoices or conducting the business of PSD. See Barbaro at p. 17, 43 - 44 and 50 - 51. The Hearing Examiner found Ms. Barbaro to be a very credible witness and has no reason to doubt her testimony that Deputy Chief Saacks had nothing to do with the day to day operations of the company. Officers working the details consistently stated that they never dealt with Chief Saacks. See Saberre at p. 238; Vappie at p. 29 and 44, Genovese at p. 177 and 196, and Trahan at 357. The Hearing Examiner has no reason to doubt these officers' testimony. Further, the Appellant, Antoine Saacks denied any involvement in the disputed billing practices. The Hearing Examiner found Mr. Saacks a very credible witness on this and all other critical issues. Although Deputy Chief Saacks might have motivation to lie, as any Appellant would if he had

done something wrong, nonetheless Mr. Saacks' testimony was substantiated by credible witness after credible witness. Like most witnesses under the pressure of cross-examination Appellant could be evasive on occasions. However overall Antoine Saacks' testimony rang true repeatedly and was substantiated by an impressive array of witnesses.

Likewise the Hearing Examiner has serious doubts that the City met its burden of proof that the production company for The Pelican Brief was overcharged. The City seems to rely almost entirely on the conclusions of OMI agent Robert Mehrtens, who is not an accountant. Amazingly, Agent Mehrtens and OMI did not bother to contact the movie company before concluding that it had been bilked by a "sly" Lt. Canal.

Had OMI investigated these matters more closely it would have learned that movie companies are tightly budgeted organizations that will not pay for services or goods without strict scrutiny of every entry on a bill. As Gary Huckabay, Warner Brothers' Location Manager for The Pelican Brief testified: "Every penny is documented." See Huckabay at p. 23. The officers' time, as listed on the invoices, were checked throughout the day by movie personnel, to insure proper and accurate billing. Again Mr. Huckabay explained, as follows:

> We would check to see if the officers and, you know, because the production manger can walk around and say, "What is this guy doing standing over there. If he is loafing around we do not need him. So I kept a sharp set [of notes] basically... I knew how many men were there and I would make sure that their duty there was what I said it was for. So there was no loafing around. See Huckabay at p. 28.

Mr. Huckabay's testimony was corroborated by Larry Lombas, a former Sergeant with NOPD who retired after 27 years and Capt. Anthony Genovese. See Lombas at p. 82 - 85

and Genovese at p. 178 - 179. Further, Sgt. Lombas and Mr. Huckabay explained that the movie representatives, either Mr. Huckabay or Mr. Howard, would issue a P.O. Number after each entry signifying that the charge was checked by at least three movie executives, the production manager, the producer, and accountant who would all scrutinize every invoice. See Lombas at p. 87 and Huckabay at p. 21 - 22. If he felt there was a mistake on an invoice, he would not hesitate to bring it to PSD's attention.

Further, Mr. Huckabay and the production company were well aware that when City equipment was being used, such as police cars or barricades, that such equipment was being provided by the City free of charge. See Huckabay at p. 20 - 21. It is hard to believe, in light of the aforementioned very credible testimony that Lt. Canal could somehow get the movie company to pay for said free equipment or for men who really did not work. The evidence did show that Lt. Canal was not a polished book keeper or accountant himself. Lt. Canal's invoices were the sloppy records of a novice. There is serious doubt that he could have fooled the production company's staff and accountant.

The only witness of substance for the City whose testimony tended to substantiate Agent Mehrtens' theory and audit of PSD was Mark Jee, Chief of Fire Prevention Division for the New Orleans Fire Department. His records for a Fire Department detail job for The Pelican Brief indicate that 8 firemen were sent to the movie set for an explosion scene. The movie production company, rather than paying the firemen or Fire Department directly for this job, required PSD to include this crew on one of its invoices. See Invoice 14, City Exhibit 12. The invoice, however, charges for 10 firemen.

However, Mr. Huckabay testified that it was he who provided to PSD a list of firemen and their hours worked to be included on the PSD invoice. See Huckabay at 120 - 121. The list of firemen for the explosion scene was coordinated

between Mr. Huckabay for the movie company and Mr. Jee for the Fire Department. Lt. Canal and Antoine Saacks had nothing to do with these negotiations. PSD as a convenience to the firemen and movie company included their time on its invoice, because PSD had a federal I.D. number. This allowed the firemen to get paid within a week without red tape. See Huckabay at p. 34 - 35.

The Hearing Examiner is not certain what is the source of this discrepancy. Possibly it can be attributed to the complicated process of filming a dangerous explosion scene in an urban neighborhood. Mr. Huckabay testified that last minute changes were common. Certainly more firemen could have been ordered at the last minute that did not appear in Mr. Jee's records. What does seem to be unlikely is that Lt. Canal could have so easily duped a sophisticated production company. Wherefore, the City failed to carry its burden of proof that a theft occurred. Even if Lt. Canal did engage in overbilling practices, there was no proof Antoine Saacks knew of or was involved in said fraudulent conduct. Therefore, the charge of theft cannot be sustained.

With regard to Misuse of Department Property, the Appointing Authority alleges that Deputy Chief Saacks violated Rule 7 in that he used the NOPD address, telephone number, telephones, fax machines and computers to further his private business. Surprisingly, in its Post Trial Memorandum the City has only a few brief paragraphs complaining of Mr. Saacks' use of the NOPD telephone number and address on his Police Security Detail Stationary and his use of Department telephones and equipment in furtherance of his personal business. The City also complains Deputy Chief Saacks used his Chief of Detective business card and telephone number in dealing with movie companies. Throughout the hearing counsel for NOPD railed repeatedly at the boldness of PSD in using the 715 South Broad St. address and headquarters telephone number on its stationary, as well as NOPD equipment.

Appellant rebutted this charge at the hearing and in his Post - Trial Memorandum with a number of relevant points. First it is extremely common practice for officers to receive personal mail at their district or at headquarters. See Genovese at p. 186, Saacks p. 116, and Barbaro at 63. Neither Deputy Chief Saacks nor his partner Lt. Canal had the offending invoice stationary printed. It was created on a computer by Peter Wilson and given to Lt. Canal as an unsolicited gift. See Saacks at p. 99 and Barbaro at p. 69 and 72. Lt. Canal used some of these invoices to bill movie companies. Lt. Canal also used invoices with the address 3535 Ridgelake Drive in Metairie, Louisiana, See City Exh. 12 and Saacks at p. 18, 36 - 37. Further Capt. Anthony Genovese stated it was a common practice for the detail coordinators to list the headquarters' address and telephone numbers on invoices. See Genovese at p. 207, 218 - 219. Likewise Deputy Chief Rodriguez was not surprised to see police headquarters' address or telephone number on the invoices. "A lot of the detail information came to the people at Headquarters, because it was coordinated out of Headquarters or out of different areas of the Police Department," testified Deputy Chief Rodriguez. See Rodriguez at p. 42 - 43. Both Capt. Genovese and Deputy Chief Rodriguez, who is now retired, are very impressive witnesses, and the Hearing Examiner finds their testimony very credible.

Appellant is no doubt correct in his assertion that the terribly poor salaries of New Orleans police officers is one of the main reasons NOPD has tolerated and even assisted officers' operation of details out of the district stations and headquarters. As stated clearly and to the point by Sgt. Harry Mendoza, the policy of the Department was one of total cooperation.

> Well, the common practice was that everything the Department had, insofar as the details were concerned, was there and it was available. Every

> level of the Department's ranking structure utilized every means available to them to see that the details were being filled and the other members of the Department were made available the opportunity to work details. Now, with the telephones and then, later on the fax machines, originally, the teletype services were all used. It was posted, you know, memos were posted for details. It was a common practice and it has been a common practice. It was really made to actually make it available to make a fair wage. See Mendoza at 165 - 166.

Capt. Henry Aschebrock testified that out of necessity there are portions of some details that have to be conducted within the Police Department. See Aschebrock at 254. Officers pick up their checks for details coordinated by other officers, such as Arthur Bertucci's Superdome Detail, at Headquarters. See Hecker at 210, Vappie at 89 - 90, and Williams at 313 - 314. Some officers who coordinate details not only use the department equipment to coordinate details, but they also use the NOPD district bank accounts to disburse the funds to officers. See Genovese at 182 - 183 and Wigginton at 294 - 295. Numerous officers testified they receive telephone calls while on duty relative to their availability to work off-duty details.

Thus, detail coordinators, although availing themselves of Department property to make extra money, were likewise helping make extra money for the all the rest of the rank and file. The practice was common, open and above board. The Hearing Examiner is aware that the new Chief is tightening the detail system somewhat, which is his prerogative. However, at the time of the alleged misuse of the Department's address, telephone number, fax machines, etc. by Antoine Saacks, Lt. Canal and their company PSD, there was a different Chief, Arnesta Taylor, and a different policy. Chief Taylor stated that the teletype and the fax have been

used by officers to list available details and this activity is not a serious violation of the Department's rules. Nor would Taylor have suspended, fired, or reprimanded Deputy Chief Saacks for such a thing. See Taylor at 82 and 84 - 85. Even Chief Orticke, who sustained this charge, did not revamp the detail system. There was testimony that only recently has the detail system changed. Consequently this portion of the Misuse of Department Property charge cannot be sustained.

One other area of Misuse of Department equipment involved Deputy Chief Saacks' long distance calls on his cellular phone to United Gaming in Las Vegas, Nevada. There was never any serious dispute that ranking officers who have been issued these cellular phones can use them for personal calls. However, the City tried to imply that Deputy Chief Saacks was conducting major business transactions with United Gaming Inc. on his cellular phone at the City's expense. However, Mr. Saacks presented testimony and documentary evidence that his long distance calls on the cellular phone over the three year period in question only totaled $50.32. See Saacks at p. 168 - 169 and 188. The City never seriously disputed Antoine Saacks' $50.32 figure. This is hardly an abuse of the City's property.

Madeline Martin, who managed the phone accounts for the City stated that at least 50% of the phones had long distance calls on their bills. See Martin at 104. Throughout the testimony of a number of witnesses it was established that the officers were never given any guidelines or instructions governing permitted usage of their cellular phones. Likewise, there was credible evidence that the NOPD phone Antoine Saacks was issued was given a $1050.00 credit for referrals he made to Bell South Mobility. See Appellant's Exhibit 5 and 21; Saacks at p. 9 and 193 and Martin at 106 - 107. The City claims the credit is its by entitlement, but the credit would never have been generated if Mr. Saacks had not steered customers to Bell South Mobility. In any event the department permitted the use of its cellular phones for ranking

officers to make personal, long distance calls. See Genovese at 252 253, Rodriguez at 37 - 38, and Robertson at p. 69. Reimbursement was not required. There was also some testimony that the amount of bills generated by individual officers was a source of concern, not because of long distance calls, but simply local air time costs. Apparently Deputy Chief Saacks advocated implementing a plan whereby the City would only pay the first $100.00 to $150.00 of an officer's phone bill. The individual officers would then be required to pay for the remaining portions of their bills. See Taylor at p. 81 and Martin at p. 96. This plan was struck down by Chiefs Taylor and Orticke. See Saacks at p. 138 - 139.

If Chief Orticke was truly surprised and offended that Deputy Chief Saacks had used his Department issued cellular phone to discuss private business with a gambling company, UGI, in Las Vegas, Nevada at City expense, the appropriate response considering the small amount involved and the credit that Antoine Saacks had generated would have been a reprimand. If Chief Orticke was unaware of the credit, a one or two day suspension could possibly be justified by a new Chief who wanted to set an example. However, this charge should not be used as some sort of key building block to justify discharge, as OMI and the Department of Police apparently attempted to do.

V. ADHERENCE TO LAW - FAILURE TO OBTAIN AN OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE.

Antoine Saacks is charged with a violation of Department Rule 2.1, relative to Moral Conduct and Adherence to Law for failing to obtain an Occupational License for the ownership of Police Security Detail, Inc., under the provisions of Chapter 70.37 of the Code of the City of New Orleans. The pertinent provisions of Rule 2 and City Code are as follows:

> 2.1 Employees shall act in accordance with the constitutions, statutes ordinances, administrative

> regulations of the United States, the State of Louisiana, and the City of New Orleans...
>
> 70.37 Each person conducting the business of an employment agency...shall pay an annual license of $100.00.

Apparently counsel for the Department of Police has abandoned this charge against Antoine Saacks, as the only discussion of it appears as follows in the section of counsel's Post - Trial Memorandum dealing with owning and operating Police Security Detail, Inc. out of police headquarters without permission.

> The testimony shows that Antoine Saacks worked for this company. L.J. Canal did the day to day operations and Saacks did the marketing and up front operations. Also, Commander Robert Hecker felt it necessary to get an occupational license for his involvement but no (sic) Saacks. Additionally, Saacks received compensation for his work in this company. (Emphasis added). See City's Post Trial Memorandum at p. 14.

If the City had been serious about proving this charge, testimony or evidence needed to be produced that PSD met the legal criteria of an employment agency. Apparently Captain Aschebrock, an attorney and member of IAD, had his doubts that PSD was ever operating as an employment agency. See Aschebrock at 231 - 232 and 293.

Prior to November 1993, detail coordinators at NOPD apparently have never been required to have Occupational Licenses. Commander Robert Hecker only obtained an Occupational License in June 1994 after Chief Deputy Saacks was charged with a violation of the City Code. Prior to that he did not think he needed one.

OMI also charged Major Ronald Serpas with the same violation for operating the same type of detail company. See Ronald Serpas v. New Orleans Police Department, Case No.

4893. Chief Orticke had suspended Maj. Serpas for five days, then reduced the suspension to three days for the alleged offense. When Major Serpas appealed this action in case 4893, his appeal was sustained and the disciplinary action was thrown out by the Civil Service Commission. See Saacks at 408, Mehrtens at 60 - 61, and Aschebrock 227 - 229, 294, 302 - 303.

Counsel for the Department of Police tried to blame the result in Serpas on the way it was handled by another Asst. City Attorney. Even if PSD was an employment agency and Deputy Chief Saacks and Lt. Canal were technically in error for failing to have an occupational license, the appropriate discipline would have been corrective action, i.e. a directive by the Chief to go get your license. The Serpas case also illustrates that Chief Orticke could not have considered this a serious violation, because he reduced Maj. Serpas' suspension from three to five days. Even a three day suspension would have been excessive in the opinion of this Hearing Examiner, who did not handle the Serpas case.

Appellant also presented testimony that PSD was incorporated with a Metairie, Louisiana address, and that the company's CPA advised them that they would not need a City of New Orleans Occupational License. See Saacks at 402 and 405. Even if PSD's accountant was legally incorrect in his advice, the offense was minor and adds nothing in the City's elaborate effort to justify discharge.

VI. UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND APPEARANCES

Deputy Chief Saacks is charged with violating Department Rule 6, Section 3, relative to Public Statements and Appearances. The provisions of Rule 6.3 are as follows:

> Members shall not publicly criticize or ridicule the Department, its policies or other members by speech, writing, or other expression, where such speech, writing, or other expression is defamatory, obscene, unlawful, undermines the effectiveness of

> the Department, interferes with the maintenance of discipline, or is made with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity.
>
> Members shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any articles for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or a periodical, release or divulge investigative matters of the Department without official action or proper authority. Members may lecture on "police" or other related subjects only with the prior approval of the Superintendent of Police.

It is virtually undisputed that after his suspension in November 1993, Antoine Saacks made a number of statements to the press and appeared on local radio and television shows without permission of Chief Orticke or the Public Information Office of NOPD. The City argues that these statements and appearances are consequently a "clear violation" of Rule 6 - res ipsa loquitur to use a legal expression. The City provided testimony that there is no exception to the rule for suspended officers or deputy chiefs. The rule should apply, even to personal matters, where an ongoing police investigation is involved, reasons counsel for the city.

The purpose of this rule is "so that the Department can speak with one voice." Statements in the newspaper or on television and radio which are critical of the Department are viewed as undermining the efficient operation of NOPD and the public's trust. Since some of Antoine Saacks' statements could be categorized as critical of the action taken against him, the City justifies the charge against him. "It is strictly a witch - hunt," Deputy Chief Saacks was quoted as saying in the January 14, 1994 issue of the Times Picayune. Again on March 24, 1994, he is quoted in the Times Picayune as follows: "They gave me a demotion, and they say its not disciplinary action. It's crazy."

The lofty purpose of Rule 6 as urged by counsel for the City defies reality. The Police Association of New Orleans (PANO) and the Black Organization of Police (BOP) have criticized the Department's policies on numerous occasions. The fact that these organizations' representative appears on television out of uniform, on his own time, and does not give his title as a member of NOPD, does not change the fact that the public is well aware that NOPD does not speak with one voice. Perhaps on balance this freedom of speech and freedom of the press, protected activity under the First Amendment according to Appellant, is essential to prevent political tyranny within the Department and Administration and abusive, discriminatory practices.

The key seems to be that the speech in question be made in a professional manner, free of obscene, defamatory and false statements. In that regard Captain Aschebrock would read the two cited paragraphs of Rule 6.3 together.

> Q. Have you ever read the news release?
>
> A. I read the one that are [sic] in here, in the report.
>
> Q. In your opinion as an investigator for I.A.D., is that a criticism of the Department or a defense of his actions, as alleged by the M.C.C?
>
> A. I know that there was a lot that he said in his defense. I'm not sure whether any one thing that he said may have been taken as criticism, you know. In order to be a violation, it was ruled that it has to be something that was detrimental to the Police Department or to the Superintendent, himself. It had to be some type of slanderous remark or something of that nature. See Aschebrock at p. 263 - 264.

In this case, Deputy Chief Saacks understandably felt compelled to appear before the media in an attempt to rebut extremely derogatory allegations that were widely publicized by the MCC. The MCC's letter of November 19, 1993, sent to Chief Orticke, with copies to Mayor Barthelemy, all seven members of the City Counsel, District Attorney Harry

Connick, OMI Director Peter Munster and a Special Agent of the FBI, and made public through the media contained the following inflammatory accusations:

> These are all ethical, procedural, and policy violations of NOPD codes and standards of conduct for its officers. They are a disgrace to the Department, a major embarrassment to the City, and a callous betrayal of the faith which the average citizen has a right to place in the police. The Metropolitan Crime Commission expresses not only great concern, but also great outrage and disgust over this prodigious violation of the public trust. See Appellant's Exhibit 2.

If Deputy Chief Saacks had not come out swinging in response to such charges, many would have taken his silence as an admission of guilt. Antoine Saacks was simply defending his hard - earned reputation as a highly respected and ranking member of NOPD by asserting he had not committed any wrongdoing. See Saacks at p. 31 - 32. Chief Taylor, who saw almost all of Deputy Chief Saacks' appearances, stated that he did not find those appearances to be offensive or defamatory to the police department. Further, Chief Taylor testified that he would not have suspended nor fired Antoine Saacks for making those appearances. See Taylor at p. 73 - 74. Also see Deputy Chief Rodriguez at p. 48.

Appellant cites other mitigating factors in his memorandum that were brought out at the hearing in this case, which the Hearing Examiner does not need to repeat. Even assuming a violation of Rule 6 was proven in this case, Appellant correctly notes that the penalty for such a violation is minimal. Chief Taylor testified that he would only "speak" to someone who violated the rule. See Taylor at p. 73 and Vappie at p. 99. Marlon Defilo of the Public Information Office stated that he did not know of anyone who was fired for speaking to the press. See Defilo at p. 315. In light of the

totality of the circumstances of this case the Hearing Examiner would not find a violation of this charge. If Chief Orticke was offended by Antoine Saacks' reference to the OMI investigation as a "farce", and similar such statements, then possibly a one day suspension could be justified. Such a punishment is worth risking in order to maintain the right to defend one's name.

VII. UNTRUTHFULNESS/FALSE OR INACCURATE REPORT

Counsel for the Department of Police in his Post - Trial Memorandum attempts to expand the charges against Deputy Chief Saacks to include violations of Rule 2.3 Untruthfulness and Rule 6.2 False or Inaccurate Report. These were charges alleged by OMI that clearly were not sustained by Chief Orticke. See City Exh. 1 and Orticke at p. 58. There is no basis for accusing Deputy Chief Saacks of untruthfulness relative to his securing permission from former Chief Taylor to work in the video poker/gaming industry. As stated earlier Chief Taylor should have come forward immediately and acknowledged his signature on the Paid Detail/Outside Employment Form, and possibly this case would not have evolved as it has. Chief Taylor had no problem recognizing his signature at the hearing, so he should not have had a problem when OMI showed it to him in the first place.

Further, counsel for the City claims Antoine Saacks was untruthful at the hearing regarding allegations of a relationship between Ms. Sandra Parkman and Chief Orticke. Mr. Saacks' testimony regarding this issue was substantiated by Sgt. Larry Lombas, a retired 27 year veteran of NOPD. Sgt. Lombas was a very credible witness. Chief Orticke and Ms. Parkman denied knowing each other. Chief Orticke was a very good, credible witness for the City when it was his turn to testify. The Hearing Examiner has already stated that Antoine Saacks was a very credible witness in his own behalf, whose testimony was substantiated by many ether excellent witnesses. Ms. Parkman was upset over being brought into

this matter, and the Hearing Officer did state that he was sorry she felt that way. However, she is a convicted felon with a lengthy rap sheet. She could be upset and still be lying. The Hearing Examiner cannot resolve this conflict in the testimony, nor is it necessary to do so. The allegations of untruthfulness against Mr. Saacks cannot be maintained.

CONCLUSION

The genesis of this case was the jealousy and hatred of Anthony Radosti for Antoine Saacks. Mr. Radosti used his position with the Metropolitan Crime Commission not to further good government, but to attempt to ruin Deputy Chief Saacks. As Antoine Saacks noted in his original press release in November 1993, Mr. Radosti had already filed 3 other complaints against Deputy Chief Saacks during his career. Mr. Radosti had vowed to get Mr. Saacks. The MCC should not have allowed itself to be the instrument of vengeance, instead of an arm of good government.

Former Chief Arnesta Taylor, confronted with an MCC and OMI investigation of Antoine Saacks' activities in the video poker business, got cold feet and denied signing Deputy Chief Saacks' Outside Employment Form. Unwilling to take the heat of public scrutiny for allowing Saacks to pursue his video poker interests, Chief Taylor retreated behind his G.O. 387, telling OMI he would not allow a police officer to participate in this type of gambling activity.

Mayor Barthelemy and his administration decided to jump on the MCC bandwagon and dump Chief Saacks. Chief Orticke was ordered to suspend Deputy Chief Saacks for the alleged forgery of the Outside Employment Form. OMI refused to have Chief Taylor's signature on the form analyzed by a competent handwriting expert, although Deputy Chief Saacks was imploring then to do so.

Instead of confining its investigation to the MCC complaint, OMI, NOPD and the administration decided to conduct a massive investigation of all of Mr. Saacks' business dealings in an effort to discredit him. OMI conducted an

otherwise illegal administrative search of not only Antoine Saacks' office, but also the office of his partner in Police Security Detail, Inc., Lt. L.J. Canal. Neither Deputy Chief Saacks nor Lt. Canal were notified by OMI or NOPD of the search and given an opportunity to be present. OMI made no effort to get its Consent To Search Form signed. Had OMI, NOPD and the administration conducted a good faith investigation of the MCC complaint, it would have learned that Antoine Saacks had done nothing illegal. OMI and the administration knew as early as November 15, 1993, from Anthony Radosti himself that Mr. Saacks' video poker dealings involved prominent attorney Ralph Capitelli and Judge Terry Alarcon, both of whom are highly respected members of the legal community. By November 16, 1993, Mr. Saacks was actively cooperating with OMI and the administration in an effort to clear his name. Mr. Saacks explained his friendship with Frank Caracci's son Mark Caracci, a well respected attorney, and immediately provided copies of the Outside Employment Form former Chief Taylor signed.

OMI's laundry list of charges against Deputy Chief Saacks was designed to have the cumulative effect of justifying discharge. Many of the charges were weak, technical charges at best, and were not borne out by the evidence at the hearing. With regard to the more serious charge of theft, OMI investigators did not even interview the alleged victims, i.e. the movie production companies. OMI itself concluded that the alleged actions of Lt. Canal insulates Deputy Chief Saacks regarding the charge of theft and misuse of department property. Yet OMI pressed forward with these charges. Likewise during its investigation OMI did not interview any officials from United Gaming, Inc.

Deputy Chief Saacks' discharge was improper and his appeal to the Civil Service Commission should be upheld. The Hearing Examiner strongly recommends that Deputy Chief Saacks be reinstated to his rank of Captain with full back pay

and benefits of employment, without any loss of seniority. Antoine Saacks does not have to be restored to the position of Deputy Chief, as Deputy Chiefs serve at the will and pleasure of the Chief.

This has been a long and bitter fight. Counsel for both parties did an admirable job for their clients. However, counsel for the Department of Police cannot make up the facts. The facts are greatly in Antoine Saacks' favor. Consequently the City has fallen far short of meeting its burden of proof justifying discharge, demotion or lengthy suspension. Antoine Saacks is a dynamic, professional police officer, who could help the new Chief and Administration in their war on crime, if given the opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

April 20, 1995
DATE

/s Michael D. Bewers
MICHAEL D. BEWERS
HEARING EXAMINER

APPENDIX F

ANTOINE SAACKS	*	NEW ORLEANS CITY
	*	CIVIL SERVICE
VERSUS	*	
	*	
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE	*	CASE NO. 4890

REPORT OF THE HEARING EXAMINER

Before the Hearing Examiner is Appellant Antoine Saacks' Motion In Limine seeking to exclude from evidence any and all documents seized from Police Security Detail, Inc. These documents were obtained pursuant to a warrantless search of the Office of Lt. L.J. Canal in police headquarters. Counsel for the New Orleans Police Department (the Department or N.O.P.D.) was provided time to brief this issue. The Hearing Examiner agreed with the Department's argument that an evidentiary hearing must be conducted, before the admissibility of the records could be ruled upon. Both parties agreed that the ultimate issue to be decided by the Hearing Examiner is the appropriateness of extending the exclusionary rule to this civil proceeding, if the documents in question were obtained in violation of the prohibitions of the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures. See United States v. Max Janis, 428 US 433, 49 L Ed 2d 1046, 96 S CT 3021 (1976) and other authorities cited by the parties in their Memorandums.

At the hearing on the Motion In Limine held on December 19, 1994, counsel for the Department raised another "threshold" issue, i.e. does in context of the facts of this case ASOP 48.0 of the N.O.P.D. Operations Manual, Title: Searching Department Property and Monitoring Conversations, make the search and seizure in question a legal Administrative Search. See City Exhibit 31. If the answer to this question is an unqualified yes, then there would be no

need for the Hearing Officer to apply the constitutional ~~balancing test~~ called for in Janis.

ASOP 48.0 provides in pertinent part:

SEARCHES

1. All Department property, including vehicles, lockers, desks and personal property therein, shall be subject to search upon the request of a member acting in a supervisory capacity.

2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property. When the member is not available, the search shall be conducted in the presence of one [of] the member's supervisors.

After hearing the testimony of Office of Municipal investigation (OMI) Director Peter Munster, former Chief of Police Joseph Orticke, Jr., Internal Affairs Division (IAD) Capt. Henry Aschebrock, IAD Director Major Richard Reeves and OMI Senior Special Agent Byron Woods, who testified on behalf of the Department, and the testimony of Major Ronald Serpas and P.O. Jay Saacks of N.O.P.D., who testified on behalf of Appellant and reviewing the documents admitted into evidence, the Hearing Officer reluctantly concludes that ASOP 48.0 permits the search in the instant case for administrative purposes, including the civil service action which is before the Hearing Examiner. This ruling is based on the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

By the letter dated November 19, 1993, the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc. (MCC), a private agency, made a formal complaint to Superintendent of Police Joseph Orticke Jr. that Assistant Superintendent of Police Antoine Saacks was engaged in "activities of a totally unethical nature and in complete violation of New Orleans Police Department policies and code of conduct for its officers." This lengthy letter

specifically complained about Deputy Chief Saacks' activities in connection with the new video poker industry, his dealings with United Gaming of Las Vegas, Nevada and doing business in Louisiana, as Video Services, Inc., his receipt of $325.000.00 in settlement with United Gaming for services rendered and having a close relationship with a proposed video poker business partner, Frank Caracci, who is a convicted felon. Nowhere does the letter complain about appellant's activities in connection with another of his private businesses called Police Security Detail, Inc. Chief Orticke turned the MCC letter over to Director Peter Munster of OMI to investigate. By Ordinance 9445 dated September 15, 1983, OMI was established within the Chief Administrative Office subject to control and supervision of the CAO. OMI has the responsibility and power to investigate into any alleged misconduct of any City employees. See Appellant 3. Chief Orticke testified that OMI, not IAD, is the appropriate entity to investigate the Chief Deputy.

Apparently Assistant Superintendent Saacks had prior to November 19, 1993, heard that allegations were being leveled against him in connection with "illegal/legal gaming operations," because he wrote to Mr. Munster on November 18, 1993, requesting that these charges be investigated. See Appellant 4. In the next few days following Mr. Saacks' letter to Mr. Munster and MCC's letter to Chief Orticke, this investigation became a media event. MCC held a press conference to make public their charges against Deputy Chief Saacks, and in turn Deputy Chief Saacks issued a News Release denying the allegations of MCC. Within this high profile atmosphere, Chief Orticke testified that he received several telephone calls and heard rumors regarding other activities of Appellant. In particular on November 24 1994, Chief Orticke received an anonymous telephone call in which he was informed that information and records could be found in the N.O.P.D. offices of Chief Deputy Saacks, Lt. L.J. Canal and Major Ronald Serpas regarding their private police detail

businesses. Chief Orticke passed this information on to OMI Director Munster.

Mr. Munster testified that he promptly consulted with Assistant City Attorney Elmer Gibbons and it was decided that an immediate administrative search should be done of these offices as part of OMI's ongoing investigation of Chief Deputy Saacks. One reason given for the urgency to search was that it was the day before Thanksgiving and they feared the records would be lost or removed over the long holiday weekend. Chief Orticke testified that Mr. Munster requested permission to search the three (3) above mentioned offices and that he granted the request. Chief Orticke instructed Capt. Henry Aschebrock and Major Richard Reeves of IAD to accompany the OMI agents as observers.

OMI has a printed Consent To Search Form, with Director Munster's name printed thereon, along with the mayor's name, but no effort was made to obtain Appellant's, Lt. Canal's or Major Serpas' consent to the search. Director Munster testified that he never uses the Consent To Search form, claimed it was not his form, but his predecessor's, and that he would search even if a person being investigated did not consent. The Hearing Examiner was very disturbed by the Director's cavalier attitude toward obtaining consent to search in all situations. At least OMI Senior Special Agent Byron woods testified that he believed the form was supposed to be used when attempting to search a City employee's private residence. However, Director Munster maintained that in this particular case, he relied on Police Department ASOP 48.0, along with Chief Orticke's permission to search, as authority to conduct the search without the parties' consent and without a warrant.

Likewise no effort was made to comply with that part of ASOP 48 which states "every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in the presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property." Lt. Canal happened to come into headquarters while his office was

being searched. He became upset, requested that the search stop but the OMI agents refused. Major Serpas received an "unofficial tip" that his office was about to be searched, and quickly went to headquarters to investigate. Although his office was searched, he successfully prevented OMI from opening his private safe. Chief Deputy Saacks was suspended from the force at the time and was not notified of the search. His brother, P.O. Jay Saacks, by chance came into headquarters during the search. Jay Saacks became upset over what he considered an illegal search. Major Aschebrock, according to P.O. Saacks, told him to calm down, because it was an illegal search and anything that OMI found would be inadmissible. Capt. Aschebrock is also an attorney, and P.O. Jay Saacks followed his advice to remain calm.

The Department's failure to comply with that portion of ASOP 48.0 dealing with notification makes it difficult for the Hearing Examiner to say unqualifiedly that the searches were authorized legal administrative searches. All the Department's witnesses conceded or their testimony demonstrated that for the purposes of criminal proceedings these were illegal warrantless searches. There was no probable cause to search Chief Deputy Saacks, Lt. Canal's or Major Serpas' office for criminal conduct. Not even the anonymous telephone call Chief Orticke received that day mentioned any wrong doing. There was testimony by Capt. Aschebrock that the OMI agents suspected payroll fraud and were advised that in such a case they should stop their search, secure the offices and get a warrant.

Instead OMI saw this as an opportunity to conduct a fishing expedition to further its investigation of Chief Deputy Saacks. There was little, or no reason, to even believe the information sought had anything to do with video poker, the gaming industry and the complaints lodged by MCC. Consequently OMI, with the Department's cooperation and permission chose to characterize this as an administrative search. If they could uncover evidence of misconduct, OMI

and the Department were willing to forego any criminal penalties and use the evidence strictly to punish Chief Deputy Saacks administratively. The Hearing Examiner finds it offensive that the Chief Deputy, even if temporarily suspended, was not afforded the opportunity to be present when his office is searched without a warrant. Obviously OMI and the Department did not want Appellant or his attorneys present, interfering with their search.

On balance though the Hearing Examiner believes the Department and OMI complied with ASOP 48.0, although minimally, when Chief Orticke instructed Capt. Aschebrock and Major Reeves to be present during the search. These officers can qualify as Lt. Canal's supervisor (really superiors), as required by the second sentence of Paragraph 2 of ASOP 48. This conclusion takes into consideration that this search was conducted not in private offices or residences but in N.O.P.D. offices, and desks and file cabinets belonging to the Department. A city employee, especially members of the police department, can not have as high expectation of privacy as a private citizen. The police department is a para military organization, whose members have extraordinary powers. Members of the police department carry guns and badges and have a strict chain of command. Members are subject to the Department's detailed Operations Manual, where ASOP 48.0 is found. ASOP 48.0 is in the nature of a condition of employment and is necessary to preserve discipline and curb misconduct.

Of course ASOP 48.0 can not supersede the United States Constitution's Fourth Amendment or the Louisiana Constitution's privacy rights. The Hearing Examiner can envision situations where the Department conducts illegal administrative searches, which cannot be saved even by ASOP 48. But such is not the case herein. The totality of the situation gave OMI and the Department sufficient reason to investigate private businesses being conducted by the Chief Deputy out of police headquarters. If Chief Deputy Saacks

and Lt. Canal had wished to keep their business strictly private, they should not have conducted it out of police headquarters. The public's interest in the truth and necessity to investigate and stop police misconduct likewise outweighs Chief Deputy Saacks' privacy interest and the possibility of deterring future unlawful OMI and Department searches of police officers and other city employees. This report and opinion of the Hearing Examiner is not to be construed that the Hearing Examiner believes the evidence sought be excluded will show any misconduct by Appellant. It may or may not.

The Hearing Examiner further finds that Article 1004 of the Louisiana Code of Evidence does not apply, because he does not believe the original documents were lost or destroyed in bad faith. Capt. Aschebrock testified that he returned the originals to Sue Williams, a secretary for Lt. Canal. In absence of any proof that the Department, or OMI, has deliberately lost the originals and deliberately altered copies to falsify evidence against Chief Deputy Saacks, the Hearing Examiner will accept copies of the seized documents in question for the purposes of this administrative hearing

Respectfully submitted,

December 20, 1994
DATE

/s Michael D. Bewers
MICHAEL D. BEWERS
HEARING EXAMINER

APPENDIX G

STATUTORY MATERIALS

United States Constitution

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

> **Amendment IV. Search and Seizure**
>
> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

> **Amendment V. ... Due Process of Law...**
>
> No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law....

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides, in pertinent part:

> **Amendment XIV. Citizenship; Privileges and Immunities; Due Process; Equal Protection....**
>
> Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State

wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Louisiana Constitution of 1974

The Louisiana Constitution, Article I § 2, provides:

§ 2. Due Process of Law

Section 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

The Louisiana Constitution, Article I § 5, provides:

§ 5. Right to Privacy

Section 5. Every person shall be secure in his person, property, communications, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches, seizures, or invasions of privacy. No warrant shall issue without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, the persons or things to be seized, and the lawful purpose or reason for the search. Any person adversely affected by a search or seizure conducted in violation of this Section shall have standing to raise its illegality in the appropriate court.

The Louisiana Constitution, Article X § 8, provides:

§ 8. Appeals

Section 8. (A) Disciplinary Actions. No person who has gained permanent status in the classified state or city service shall be subjected to disciplinary action except for cause expressed in writing. A classified employee subjected to such disciplinary action shall have the right of appeal to the appropriate commission pursuant to Section 12 of this Part. The burden of proof on appeal, as to the facts, shall be on the appointing authority.

(B) Discrimination. No classified employee shall be discriminated against because of his political or religious beliefs, sex, or race. A classified employee so discriminated against shall have the right of appeal to the appropriate commission pursuant to Section 12 of this Part. The burden of proof on appeal, as to the facts, shall be on the employee.

Louisiana Code of Judicial Conduct

The Louisiana Code of Judicial Conduct, in the Section entitled "Compliance," provides in pertinent part:

Compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct

All elected judges and anyone, whether or not a lawyer, who is an officer of a court of record performing judicial functions, including an officer such as a judge *ad hoc*, judge *pro tempore*, referee, special master, court commissioner, judicially appointed hearing officer, or magistrate,

and anyone who is a justice of the peace, is a judge for the purpose of this Code. All judges shall comply with this Code.

The Louisiana Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 2, provides in pertinent part:

> **CANON 2. A Judge Shall Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All Activities**
>
> A. A judge shall respect and comply with the law and shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.
>
> B. A judge shall not allow family, social, political, or other relationships to influence judicial conduct or judgment. A judge shall not lend the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interest of the judge or others; nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. ...

The Louisiana Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 3, provides in pertinent part:

> **CANON 3. A Judge Shall Perform the Duties of Office Impartially and Diligently**
>
> A. Adjudicative Responsibilities.
>
> (1) A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall be unswayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.
>
> ***

(4) A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice. A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, and shall not permit staff, court officials or others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.

***

(7) A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly.

***

C. Recusation. A judge should disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned and shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which disqualification is required by law or applicable Supreme Court rule. In all other instances, a judge should not recuse himself or herself.

Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 151 provides, in part, that a judge may be recused when he:

(1) Has been employed or consulted as an attorney in the cause, or has been associated with an attorney during the latter's employment in the cause;

* * * * * *

(5) Is biased, prejudiced, or interested in the cause or its outcome or biased or prejudiced toward or against the parties or the parties' attorneys to such an extent that he would be unable to conduct fair and impartial proceedings.

Rules and Regulations

Louisiana State Civil Service Rule 13.32 provides:

> The grounds for recusation of a Commissioner shall be the same as the grounds for the recusation of judges of the courts of the State of Louisiana.

New Orleans City Civil Service Rule 4.4 provides in pertinent part:

> RULE 4- PERFORMANCE OF DUTY
> 4. NEGLECT OF DUTY
> a. Each member, because of his grade and assignment, is required to perform certain duties and assume certain responsibilities. A member's failure to properly function in either or both of these areas constitutes a neglect of duty.
> b. A member with supervisory responsibility shall be in neglect of duty whenever he fails to properly supervise subordinates, or when his actions in matters relating to discipline fail to conform with the dictates of Departmental Rules and Regulations.
> c. The following acts or omissions to act, although not exhaustive are considered neglect of duty:
> ***
> 6. Failing to comply with instructions, oral or written, from any authoritative source;...

New Orleans City Civil Service Rule IX, Section 1, paragraph 1.1, provides:

RULE IX
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS
Section 1. MAINTAINING STANDARDS OF SERVICE

1.1 When an employee in the classified service is unable or unwilling to perform the duties of his/her position in a satisfactory manner, or has committed any act to the prejudice of the service, or has omitted to perform any act it was his/her duty to perform, or otherwise has become subject to corrective action, the appointing authority shall take action warranted by the circumstances to maintain the standards of effective service. The action may include one or more of the following:

(1) removal from the service.

(2) involuntary retirement.

(3) reduction in pay within the salary range for the employee's classification, subject to the provisions of Rule IV, Section 8.

(4) demotion to any position of a lower classification that the employee is deemed by the appointing authority and the Director to be competent to fill, accompanied by a reduction in pay, which is within the salary range for the lower classification, subject to the provisions of Rule IV, Section 8.

(5) suspension without pay not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) calendar days.

(6) fine.

The New Orleans Police Department Operations Manual, ASOP 48, provides in pertinent part:

> 1. All Department property, including vehicles, lockers, desks and personal property therein, shall be subject to search upon the request of a member acting in a supervisory capacity.
>
> 2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to conduct the search in the presence of the member responsible for or assigned to that property. When the member is not available, the search shall be conducted in the presence of one of the member's supervisors.

The New Orleans Police Department Operations Manual, ASOP 85.0, relative to Paid Detail/Outside Employment, provides in pertinent part:

> 4. Members wishing to work any paid details or engage in outside employment shall complete a New Orleans Police Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Form # 121 prior to working the paid detail/outside employment, except under circumstances stipulated in paragraph 13 and 15. Paid Detail/Outside Employment Authorization Forms are available in each unit and the Personnel Division and shall be completed and disseminated as indicated on the form.
>
> 5. Paid details and/or outside employment shall not interfere with the member's performance of duty. While working paid details and/or outside employment, members shall be governed by all departmental policies, rules, procedures, and

orders, and shall enforce all State, Municipal and Federal laws.